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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 345--78th Congress

Chapter 266--2d Session

H. R. 4833

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 345

SUGAR-ACT CONTINUATION. Continues for 2 additional years this Act and the taxes with respect to sugar.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4833

May 19, 1944	H. R. 4833 introduced by Mr. Flannagan and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as introduced.
	S. 1933 introduced by Senator O'Mahoney and referred to the Senate Committee on Finance. Print of the bill as introduced. (Companion bill).
May 26, 1944	House Committee reported H. R. 4833 without amendment. House Report 1519. Print of the bill as reported.
May 29, 1944	Senate Committee reported S. 1933 without amendment. Senate Report 918. Print of the bill as reported.
June 1, 1944	House Rules Committee reported House Resolution 572 for the consideration of H. R. 4833. House Report 1582.
June 5, 1944	H. R. 4833 discussed and passed house without amendment.
June 6, 1944	Print of the bill as ordered to be placed on the calendar.
	Remarks of Congressmen Hope and Bolivar Pagan.
June 12, 1944	Discussed and passed Senate without amendment.
June 20, 1944	Approved. Public Law 345.



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78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. R. 4833

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1944

MR. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

---

## A BILL

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended  
4       (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agri-  
5       culture under the Sugar Act) is amended to read as follows:  
6       “SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under  
7       this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1946, except that  
8       the Secretary shall have power to make payments under  
9       title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1946  
10      and previous crop years.”

1       SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code  
2       (relating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is  
3       amended to read as follows:

4       **"SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.**

5       " No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manu-  
6       facture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1947."

7       SEC. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as  
8       amended (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of  
9       the Philippine Islands) is amended by striking out "June  
10      30, 1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1947".



78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

H. R. 4833

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## A BILL

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To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

---

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

---

MAY 19, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# S. 1933

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## IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Mr. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

---

## A BILL

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (re-  
4       lating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agricul-  
5       ture under the Sugar Act) is amended to read as follows:

6       “SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under  
7       this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1946, except that  
8       the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title  
9       III under programs applicable to the crop year 1946 and  
10      previous crop years.”

11      SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (re-

1 lating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is  
2 amended to read as follows:

3 **"SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.**

4 "No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the  
5 manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30,  
6 1947."

7 SEC. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as  
8 amended (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of  
9 the Philippine Islands), is amended by striking out "June  
10 30, 1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1947".



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## A BILL

---

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

---

By Mr. O'MAHONEY and Mr. JOHNSON of  
Colorado

---

May 19 (legislative day, May 9), 1944  
Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance







78TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES { REPORT  
2d Session } No. 1519

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## EXTENSION OF SUGAR ACT

---

MAY 26, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

---

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4833]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4833) to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass.

The following letter from the War Food Administrator is thought sufficient explanation of the bill and the desirability of its enactment:

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,  
Washington, May 26, 1944.

HON. JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,  
*Acting Chairman, Committee on Agriculture,  
House of Representatives.*

DEAR MR. FLANNAGAN: This is in reply to your request of May 22, 1944, for a report on H. R. 4833, a bill to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

The Sugar Act of 1937, as the House Committee on Agriculture pointed out in its report on the legislation on July 2, 1937, intended that the consumer be protected against unreasonable prices; that our foreign markets be protected by retaining the share of foreign countries in the established quotas; that if the domestic sugar industry is to obtain the advantage of a quota system it ought to be a good employer and, to carry this out, legislation should prevent child labor and assure reasonable wages; that the small family-size farm should be encouraged by the payment of higher benefits; and that an excise tax should and ought to be imposed on sugar manufacturing. In December 1941 the Congress, after thorough review of the results obtained from the operation of the act, extended the life of the legislation for another 3 years.

The authority given to this Administration under the act, supplemented by the wartime powers of the Federal Government, permitted rapid action to be taken to prevent runaway sugar prices, to maintain income for most domestic sugar producers at income-parity levels or better, and to allocate curtailed supplies on an equitable basis.

It is therefore believed that this legislation, together with the predecessor legislation (the Jones-Costigan Act), were not only effective instruments in meeting the problems of the industry during the pre-war period 1934-40, but also now provide part of the requisite machinery and authority needed under wartime conditions.

The Administration's views on certain desirable changes in the sugar-quota provisions of the act have been repeatedly stated to the committee on former occasions and need not be repeated at this time. However, since current uncertainties preclude satisfactory consideration of amendments to the act at this time and the quota provisions have been in suspense since April 13, 1942, under Presidential proclamation, enactment of H. R. 4833 without amendment is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN JONES, *Administrator.*

#### CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes made by the bill are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in *italic*, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

(Sugar Act of 1937, as amended)

SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, **[1944]** *1946*, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year **[1944]** *1946* and previous crop years.

SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.

No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30 **[1945]** *1947*.

Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands) is amended by striking out "June 30, 1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1947".



78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

Union Calendar No. 518

# H. R. 4833

[Report No. 1519]

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## IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 19, 1944

Mr. FLANNAGAN introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 26, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union  
and ordered to be printed.

---

## A BILL

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

1      *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2      *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3      That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended  
4      (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agri-  
5      culture under the Sugar Act), is amended to read as follows:  
6      "SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under  
7      this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1946, except that  
8      the Secretary shall have power to make payments under  
9      title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1946  
10     and previous crop years."

1       SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code  
2   (relating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is  
3   amended to read as follows:

4   **"SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.**

5       "No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manu-  
6   facture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1947."

7       SEC. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as  
8   amended (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of  
9   the Philippine Islands), is amended, by striking out "June  
10  30, 1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1947".





78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

**H. R. 4833**

[Report No. 1519]

---

## A BILL

---

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

---

By Mr. FLANNAGAN

---

MAY 19, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

MAY 26, 1944

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed







## EXTENSION OF SUGAR ACT

---

MAY 29 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

---

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following

## REPORT

[To accompany S. 1933]

The Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1933) to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

As originally enacted, the Sugar Act of 1937 contained provisions whereby it would expire on December 31, 1940. In October of 1940 and December of 1941 the Congress extended it for 1 and 3 years, respectively. The purpose of this bill is to extend the act for an additional 2-year period from December 31, 1944. Also, the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to make conditional benefit payments would be extended to include programs applicable to the crop year 1946 and previous crop years.

Section 2 of the bill extends the sugar tax for 2 years.

In general S. 1933 does not change any provisions of existing sugar legislation except to extend termination dates of all provisions 2 years.





Calendar No. 931

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

**S. 1933**

[Report No. 918]

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 19 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

MR. O'MAHONEY (for himself and Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

MAY 29 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Reported by Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, without amendment

---

**A BILL**

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (re-  
4       lating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agricul-  
5       ture under the Sugar Act), is amended to read as follows:

6       “SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under  
7       this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1946, except that  
8       the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title  
9       III under programs applicable to the crop year 1946 and  
10      previous crop years.”

1        SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (re-  
2        lating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is  
3        amended to read as follows:

4        **"SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.**

5        "No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the  
6        manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30,  
7        1947."

8        SEC. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as  
9        amended (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of  
10       the Philippine Islands), is amended by striking out "June  
11       30, 1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1947".



# S. 1933

[Report No. 918]

---

## A BILL

---

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

---

By Mr. O'MAHONEY and Mr. JOHNSON of  
Colorado

---

May 19 (legislative day, May 9), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

May 29 (legislative day, May 9), 1944

Reported without amendment







## CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 4833

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JUNE 1, 1944.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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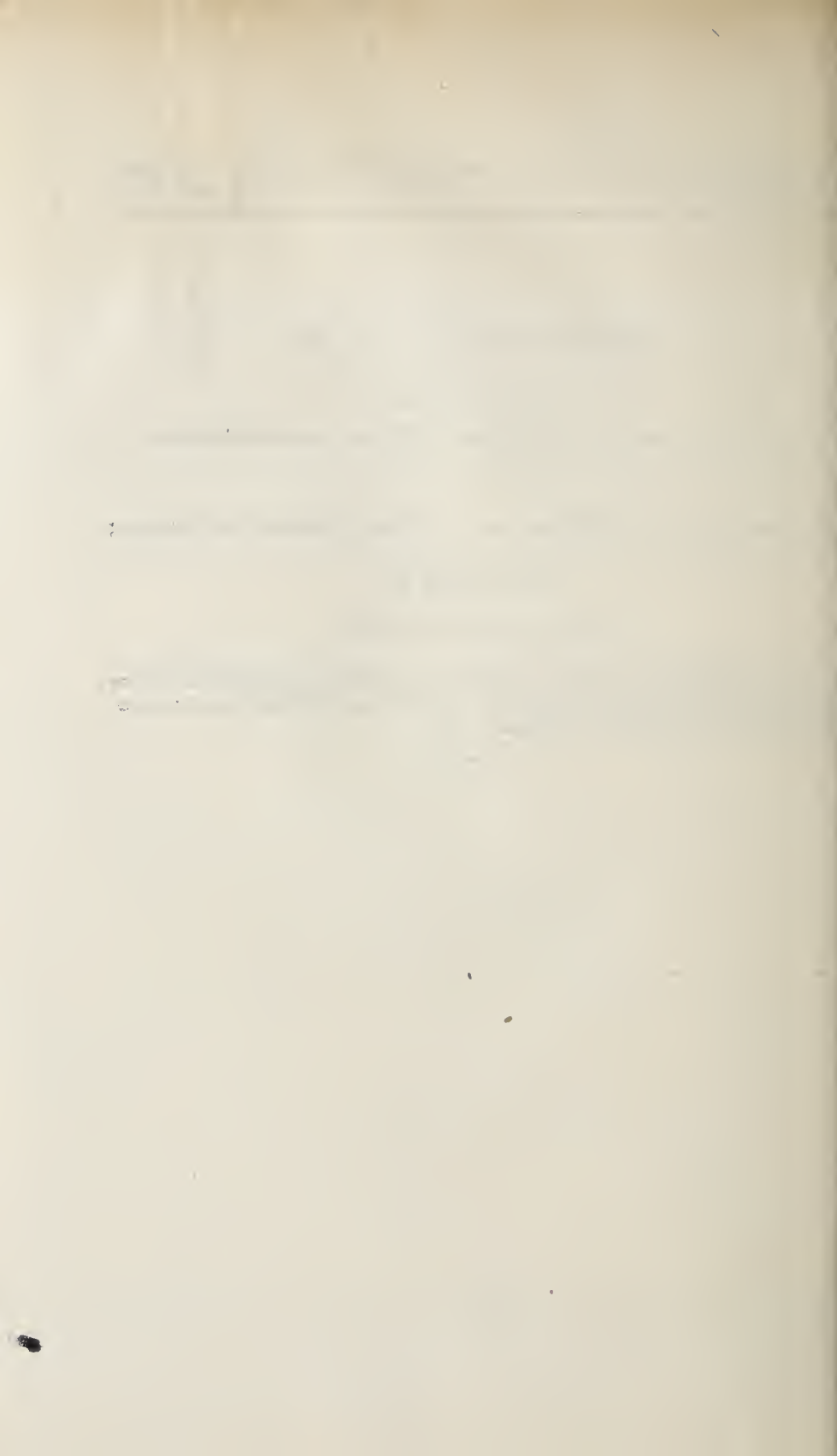
Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

### REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 572]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 572, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.





## House Calendar No. 271

78TH CONGRESS  
2D SESSION

# H. RES. 572

[Report No. 1582]

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### IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 1, 1944

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;  
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

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## RESOLUTION

1       *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this  
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve  
3 itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state  
4 of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4833)  
5 to extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the  
6 Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect  
7 to sugar; that after general debate, which shall be confined  
8 to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour to be  
9 equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the  
10 ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture,  
11 the bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute  
12 rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amend-

1 ment, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the  
 2 House with such amendments as shall have been adopted  
 3 and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on  
 4 the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without  
 5 intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

House Calendar No. 271

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
 2<sup>D</sup> Session

**H. RES. 572**

[Report No. 1582]

## RESOLUTION

Providing for the consideration of H. R. 4833,  
 a bill to extend, for two additional years,  
 the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as  
 amended, and the taxes with respect to  
 sugar.

By Mr. SABATH

JUNE 1, 1944

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be  
 printed







H. R. 4793. An act to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods, and for other purposes.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 7 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.), under its previous order, the House adjourned until Monday, May 29, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

#### COMMITTEE HEARINGS

##### COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Tuesday, June 13, 1944)

The Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries will continue its consideration of H. R. 4486, relative to the post-war disposition of merchant vessels, on Tuesday, June 13, 1944, at 10 a. m.

Persons desiring to be heard should notify the clerk of the Committee in writing as soon as possible.

#### EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to as follows:

1577. A letter from the War Shipping Administrator, transmitting the seventh report to Congress by the War Shipping Administration of action taken under section 217 of the Merchant Marine Act of 1936, as amended (Public Law No. 498, 77th Cong.); to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

1578. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report on records proposed for disposal by various Government agencies; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

#### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. WALTER: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 3750. A bill to provide for the appointment of an additional circuit judge for the third circuit, and to permit the filling of the first vacancy occurring in the office of district judge for the eastern district of Pennsylvania; without amendment (Rept. No. 1518). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. FLANNAGAN: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4833. A bill to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar; without amendment (Rept. No. 1519). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida: Committee on the Public Lands. H. R. 3384. A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to accept property for the Moores Creek National Military Park and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1520). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. CLARK: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 566. Resolution providing for

the consideration of H. R. 3442, a bill to amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of the act entitled "An act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war material or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material and for other purposes," approved April 20, 1918, as amended (40 Stat. 533; U. S. C., title 50, secs. 101, 102, and 103); without amendment (Rept. No. 1517). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. BATES of Kentucky: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 551. Resolution providing for the appointment of a special committee of the House of Representatives to investigate the campaign expenditures of the various candidates for the House of Representatives, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1523). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 230. Resolution authorizing the Committee on Labor to conduct and investigate the extent and character of aid now given by the Federal, State, and local governments and private agencies to the physically handicapped, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1524). Referred to the House Calendar.

#### PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BALDWIN of New York:

H. R. 4890. A bill to provide for the display in the lobbies of post offices of placards containing certain information with respect to the legislative representatives of the people; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. MURRAY of Tennessee:

H. R. 4891. A bill to provide during the present war for certain additional compensation for star-route contractors, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. HOLIFIELD:

H. R. 4892. A bill relating to clerical assistance at post offices, branches, or stations serving military and naval personnel, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. McKENZIE:

H. R. 4893. A bill to provide for the carrying of mail on star routes, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. ROWE:

H. R. 4894. A bill to amend section 211 of the Criminal Code, as amended (relating to certain nonmailable matter); to the Committee on the Judiciary.

#### MEMORIALS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, memorials were presented and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, memorializing the President and the Congress of the United States to give preference to governmental agencies which are wholly supported by public funds in the disposition of the surplus material, equipment, and machinery which will remain in the possession of the United States of America at the conclusion of the present war; to the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments.

#### PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. LANE:

H. R. 4895. A bill for the relief of James E. Monaghan as administrator of the estate of Katherine Monaghan, deceased; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4896. A bill for the relief of Florence E. Bower, Hulda Bower, and Christopher Russell; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana:

H. R. 4897. A bill for the relief of Joseph C. Eastland; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REECE of Tennessee:

H. R. 4898. A bill granting a pension to William I. Ray; to the Committee on Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5759. By Mr. ANDREWS of New York: Resolution adopted by the Cold Spring Businessmen's Association protesting the enactment of Senate bill 1161; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

5760. Also, resolution adopted by the Council of the City of Niagara Falls, N. Y., having to do with the disposition of public war housing; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

5761. By Mr. COLE of Missouri: Petition of Julia B. Hines and 58 other citizens of Buchanan County, Mo., protesting against the consideration of any type of prohibition legislation until the conclusion of the present war and the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5762. Also, petition of Clarence O. Smith and 29 other citizens of Buchanan County, Mo., protesting against the consideration of any type of prohibition legislation until the conclusion of the present war and the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5763. Also, petition of Bertis D. Johnson and 31 other citizens of Buchanan County, Mo., protesting against the consideration of any type of prohibition legislation until the conclusion of the present war and the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5764. Also, petition of Harry F. Miller and 27 other citizens of Missouri, protesting against the consideration of any type of prohibition legislation until the conclusion of the present war and the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5765. Also, petition of Henry P. Curtin and 56 other citizens of Buchanan County, Mo., protesting against the consideration of any type of prohibition legislation until the conclusion of the present war and the termination of demobilization; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5766. By Mr. DAY: Seventy-one petitions, comprising approximately 1,800 names of citizens, relatives, and friends of Japanese war prisoners, supporting House Joint Resolution 252 and House Joint Resolution 253, introduced by Representative JESSIE SUMNER of Illinois; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

5767. By Mr. MYERS: Petition of 159 citizens of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against House bill 2082, providing for the return of prohibition; to the Committee on the Judiciary.





# House of Representatives

MONDAY, JUNE 5, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Master, Thou with whom we share life and death, to Thee we lift our hearts in praise and thanksgiving. Wherever there is a listening soul in the valley of lost opportunity or desolation, Thou art there unworn and unwearied, to take over the conquest of the troubled breast.

In this supreme moment of our national life, humble our proud position as mistress of commerce with its rude grasp of the tyranny of things, for only a nation can long remain great that is actuated by great principles. O, let our sacrifice, couched in passionate gratitude and prayer, stand in the reflected luster of our sons in arms whose unabating brilliance shall never die. Thou who art the power and the wisdom, send us along the path of humble duty. The hours are momentous, what service they demand! As our defenders are sounding the battle cry of liberation to put down the mighty from their seats and exalt man of whatever degree, we pray Thee to fill our hearts with humility and supplication that the works of evil men shall come to naught and the song of liberty and brotherhood be heard saying: "We have seen His star." Lest our peace become complacent and conventional, do Thou disturb and strengthen us with the glorious spirit which breaks down pride, perplexity, and sends men and women out to redeem human freedom. In Thy name and for Thy glory. Amen.

## THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, June 3, 1944, was read and approved.

## CAPTURE OF ROME

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, the fall and the liberation of Rome brings a feeling of great joy and satisfaction to the people of America, and to the people of all of the United Nations, as well as other nations that are now on our side against the Axis. It brings a feeling of joy to millions of persons in the conquered lands, and doubtless to many millions of persons who are residents and citizens of those nations that comprise the Axis Powers.

The liberation of Rome was brought about after a terribly hard and tough campaign, over a country ideal for defense, with the elite of the German Army

in opposition. It was a campaign waged on a confined front; a peninsula with mountainous terrain and poor means of communication. The great majority of our personnel and equipment had to be transported by sea; some of it by air. In addition, we had to feed the people and preserve order in the area wrested from the Germans. Our Army, under the direct command of General Clerk, that great American, has entered and liberated Rome. Its psychological effect will be tremendous throughout the world from a spiritual and cultural angle. It is the first capital in the hands of the enemy to fall to our cause. That event is a matter of vast significance throughout the world, and will have reverberations everywhere, even among the people of Germany and Japan, particularly among the people in the Balkans and of other conquered countries.

In a sense, this might be termed the "Twentieth century resurrection of the immortal Eternal City of Rome from modern paganism." It was never the intention of our leaders, as we now know those in conducting the war, to attack and destroy the Eternal City unless the Nazis made it absolutely necessary. The leadership of our military forces in that determination is one that is pleasing to all of us and will also have a vast psychological effect throughout the world.

The spiritual and cultural treasures of Rome, insofar as we know, have been preserved. This is evidence of things to come. Our troops are going forward with a stimulated determination to bring about an early victory.

The people of America, appreciating the psychological and spiritual results, and the vast results that will follow, should not create the impression in their minds that the war is now over. This is the time for those of us on the home front to go forward with grim determination, in cooperation with the sons and daughters of America who are in the service and doing the fighting, to bring about victory and peace as soon as possible.

The liberation of Rome from the control of the vicious Nazi pagan forces is unquestionably the greatest spiritual and cultural event of many generations.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Speaker, America and the world were thrilled yesterday to learn that the Fifth Army had captured Rome, thus liberating for the first time in this war a German-enslaved European capital.

We were gratified to know that our American armed forces were the first to enter, and that an armored tank called the Tactless Texan led the onslaught against the retreating Nazis.

This victory will have an immense effect in lowering the prestige and the morale of the Axis and in raising the stock of the Allies. It is a long road yet to Berlin, but the Allies are now well on their way. The Allies are strong and growing stronger, the Axis are weak and growing weaker, and from now on the liberation will be accelerated until these same forces march down the Unter den Linden in Berlin.

Our fighting men on many battlefields all over the world have demonstrated their fitness, their courage, and their determination to win. Let those of us on the home front have that same courage, that same determination to win, and the same fighting spirit of our boys who are fighting for us, and victory will be ours.

## HUNGRY HORSE DAM, MONT.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report back favorably without amendment (Rept. No. 1594) a privileged resolution, House Resolution 561, authorizing that the report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 27, 1941, submitting surveys and studies of the Hungry Horse Dam, Mont., and subsequent correspondence in relation thereto, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the letter of the Secretary of War transmitted to the House of Representatives on March 29, 1943, including an interim report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated August 27, 1941, together with accompanying papers, submitting surveys and studies of the Hungry Horse Dam, Mont., made under authority of section 7 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936, and subsequent correspondence in relation thereto, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

## YOUGHIOGHENY RIVER, PA. AND MD.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report back favorably without amendment (Rept. No. 1595) a privileged resolution (H. Res. 562), authorizing that the report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 31, 1942, submitting surveys and studies of the Youghiogheny River, Pa. and Md., and subsequent correspondence in relation thereto, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document, and ask for its immediate consideration.



The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the letter from the Secretary of War transmitted to the House of Representatives on March 29, 1943, including an interim report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 31, 1942, together with accompanying papers, submitting surveys and studies of Youghiogheny River, Pa. and Md., made under authority of section 7 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936, and subsequent correspondence in relation thereto, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CHEAT RIVER AND TRIBUTARIES, W. VA.

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, from the Committee on Printing I report back favorably without amendment (Rept. No. 1596) a privileged resolution (H. Res. 569), authorizing that the report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 15, 1941, submitting surveys and studies of the Cheat River and tributaries, W. Va., and subsequent correspondence in relation thereto, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the letter of the Secretary of War transmitted to the House of Representatives on November 26, 1942, including the interim report from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated October 15, 1941, together with accompanying papers, submitting surveys and studies of the Cheat River and tributaries, W. Va., made under authority of section 7 of the Flood Control Act, approved June 22, 1936, and subsequent correspondence in relation thereto, be printed, with illustrations, as a House document.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein some intensely interesting matter in connection with the 1940 census.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### CORRECTION OF VOTE

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday, June 3, on roll call No. 75, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "yea." I ask unanimous consent that the Record and Journal be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ANDREWS of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a resolution offered by the Polish bishop of Buffalo and adopted by the Polish-American Congress at their recent convention.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SHORT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 40 minutes and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein excerpts from certain editorials and correspondence I have received.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

#### OBSERVANCE OF D-DAY

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Speaker, I was pleased, too, when I read in the newspaper that the church bells of Rome were ringing to summon the people to worship while the Axis lines were breaking. In a great many communities of America people have made provision for appropriate action on D-day. I presented to this House a few days ago House Resolution 563, which is now in the Committee on Rules. I call on that committee to take immediate action on the resolution so that the House will be in a position to take proper and appropriate action on D-day, which may be any day, to make this House the leader in a great movement for aid from the Almighty for our armed forces and ourselves in that trying day.

The people of the country are right fully looking to this House for leadership. This House and its Members would not always be so severely criticized about so many things if we lead instead of so often allowing ourselves to be led. God has always been our fortress and he will prove so again.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record, and further to extend my remarks and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. MRUK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and include therein a statement by the Niagara Frontier Industrial Traffic League, of Buffalo, N. Y., in opposition to the St. Lawrence seaway and power project.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF SUGAR ACT OF 1937

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. PRICE. Mr. Speaker, later today permission will be asked to suspend the rules in order that we may consider H. R. 4833. This bill provides that the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937 be extended for 2 years.

I hope that the Members of the House will vote against the suspension of the rules. The Sugar Act puts quotas on the production of sugar on some fields of production while on others it makes incentive payments for its production. We want to have an opportunity to amend the bill in order that quotas may be lifted where no application for incentive payments or a support price is asked. It seems strange that we should restrict the production of a product that is rationed.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PRICE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. If the gentleman wants to offer amendments, why not let the bill come up by unanimous consent?

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Florida has expired.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIKES. Mr. Speaker, today, under suspension of the rules, an effort will be made to extend the Sugar Act. The proposed extension is for 2 years.

We have had sugar rationing for many months. We are short on grain. We are short on industrial alcohol. Increased sugar production would help to relieve all of them. Yet, we refuse to permit the expansion of sugar production in our own country, and at the same time we make benefit payments to encourage production in the areas where production is permitted. And finally we attempt to import enough sugar from other countries to relieve our domestic shortage. A more inconsistent set of circumstances could not be assembled.

For years Florida has sought in vain for permission to produce additional sugar. I purposely use the word "permission." In this land of free enterprise it is still an astonishing thing to me that our people cannot produce needed commodities without permission from the Government. Florida is not alone in this. There are new reclamation areas



in the West and other territories which seek to produce sugar. But please note that Florida asks to produce additional sugar without receiving benefit payments. It asks that the good-neighbor policy which permits other nations almost free access to American markets be extended to our own States and our own people.

The War Food Administration admits amendments to the act are needed. It was first enacted in peacetime. It has been continued substantially without change through the war to the present, regardless of major changes in our requirements and our national economy. It is now proposed that the act be extended for 2 additional years regardless of the major changes which are almost certain to come in that period.

We should have an opportunity for more deliberate consideration of this legislation. The right to normal economic development of a substantial area of several States, and the questions of principle which are involved here cannot be disposed of in 40 minutes. I hope that the suspension will be voted down, so that American producers may have their day in court.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two distinct subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

#### POLAND

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York?

There was no objection.

Mr. CELLER. Mr. Speaker, with reluctance a few days ago, I stated that the Polish Government in exile had not properly used some \$12,000,000 which had been entrusted by President Roosevelt to it to be used exclusively for the underground movement in devastated Poland.

That money was to be sent to Poland in diplomatic pouch in the form of American currency.

In part or in whole, it was put to other uses in the United States. Assuredly, a great and proud people like the Polish people cannot allow its Government to leave such charges unanswered. I have a great admiration for the Polish people, who have put up a valiant fight against a common foe. All the more reason why its leaders must discharge their responsibility with a courage and a care consistent with the intrepidity and fearlessness of its people.

The Polish Government in exile owes it to its great people and to us, its ally, to give an immediate explanation.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my

remarks in the RECORD and include therein an address delivered by Dr. Frederick Taylor Wilson to the graduating class of Stratford College, Danville, Va.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a resolution from the Polar Bear Association of Wisconsin, and, further, to extend my remarks in connection with the launching of a ship at the Canulette Shipyards.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a very interesting article that appeared in the Boston Sunday Post on yesterday entitled, "Civilians Help To Smash Axis," by Lester Allen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein a summary of veterans' rights to reemployment under the Selective Service Act, issued by the Selective Service Headquarters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TIBBOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial from the Apollo News Record, Apollo, Pa.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HAGEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two different subjects.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, the first step to victory having been won, our attention is drawn to the other responsibilities that will be ours when the complete victory is won. There has been summoned an international monetary session to be held at Bretton Woods, N. H., on July 1. This matter is being commented on editorially, and I think it behooves the House to study some of these editorials, because the matter will touch us most closely in our business and our future.

On page A2943 of the RECORD of June 2, under an extension of remarks of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], appear two recent editorials from the New York Times, which I commend to the attention of the Members.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

[Mr. HOFFMAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

#### GEN. JULIUS FRANKLIN HOWELL

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks, in the Appendix, to include therein a poem written by Hon. Francis Miles Finch, of New York, and that my remarks appear in the permanent RECORD as of last Saturday, following the address of General Howell.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear in the Appendix dated Saturday, June 3, 1944.]

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EDWIN ARTHUR HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks and to include therein a recent radio address.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]



## MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 4464) entitled "An act to increase the debt limit of the United States," disagreed to by the House; agrees to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GEORGE, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. BARKLEY, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, and Mr. VANDENBERG to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Acting President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of War.
3. Office for Emergency Management.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4559) entitled "An act making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes."

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House of Representatives to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 5, and 16, to the foregoing bill.

The message also announced that the Senate further insists upon its amendments numbered 8 and 9 to said bill disagreed to by the House of Representatives, asks a further conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. OVERTON, Mr. GLASS, Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, Mr. GREEN, Mr. WALSH of Massachusetts, Mr. HOLMAN, Mr. BRIDGES, and Mr. BROOKS to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Acting President pro tempore has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments and agency:

1. Department of Agriculture.
2. Department of the Interior.
3. Department of the Navy.
4. Department of War.
5. National Archives.
6. Federal Power Commission.
7. Federal Works Agency.
8. Office for Emergency Management.

## CONSENT CALENDAR

The SPEAKER. This is Consent Calendar day. The Clerk will call the first bill on the Consent Calendar.

## TO EXPEDITE PAYMENT FOR LAND ACQUIRED DURING WAR PERIOD

The Clerk called the first bill on the Consent Calendar, S. 919, to expedite the payment for land acquired during the war period.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## DISTRIBUTION OF FERTILIZERS, FEEDS, NURSERY STOCK, OR SEEDS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3405, making certain regulations with reference to fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds that may be distributed by agencies of the United States.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## TO AMEND PUBLIC, 537, SEVENTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2908, to amend Public Law 537, Seventy-seventh Congress, approved May 2, 1942.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## WAR SHIPPING FIELD SERVICE

The Clerk called the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 182) to create the War Shipping Field Service.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be passed over, without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## JACKSON HOLE NATIONAL MONUMENT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2241, to abolish the Jackson Hole National Monument as created by Presidential Proclamation No. 2578, dated March 15, 1943, and to restore the area embraced within and constituting said monument to its status as part of the Teton National Forest.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

## TO CONFER TO CERTAIN PERSONS BENEFITS OF HOSPITALIZATION AND PRIVILEGES OF SOLDIERS' HOMES

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 735, to confer to certain persons who served in a civilian capacity under the jurisdiction of the Quartermaster General during the War with Spain, the Philippine Insurrection, or the China Relief Expedition the benefits of hospitalization and the privileges of the soldiers' homes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, this bill confers upon certain individuals who served in a civilian capacity under the Quartermaster General during the War with Spain, the right to enter Government veterans' hospitals for treatment in the event they had been disabled during their Government services during the Spanish-American War. From my own personal viewpoint I feel that this bill has considerable merit. However, the Veterans' Administration has submitted an adverse report on the bill because of the fact that it establishes an especial benefit to a specified group of persons and we who are serving on objectors committee feel it is an improper and unwise policy for a bill to be passed by unanimous consent which has an adverse report from the department of Government having the responsibility of administering the act. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], chairman of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, if he has made arrangements to call this bill up under suspension of the rules today?

The SPEAKER. He has not.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from New York that this is a very meritorious measure. If these men were serving in the same capacity in the present war they would be hospitalized. They came out of the Spanish-American War with these disabilities incurred in the service 46 years ago. There is a very small number of them and they are now above the age of three score years and ten. I think the bill should go through. The mere fact that the Veterans' Administration did not approve it does not preclude Congress from passing it. Even if we were to take up the time of the House to suspend the rules and pass the bill, the chances are that we would call the roll and there would not be a vote against it, and even the distinguished gentleman from New York would vote for it.

Mr. COLE of New York. Of course, the gentleman from Mississippi knows it is not necessary to have a roll call vote under suspension of the rules. However, in view of the fact that it has had an adverse report from the Department having the responsibility of doing the work, I think it is unfair to press the matter.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from New York that I am about as familiar with this proposition as General Hines is; and our distinguished colleague from California who introduced it [Mr. WELCH], is also familiar with it. I will say to the gentleman that the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation considered it several times, and every time we have reported it out because we felt that under the circumstances the measure should pass. It will not set any precedent that will have any effect in the future because if those men were serving in the same capacity today and were injured in the service they would be hospitalized. The precedent is already set. All you are doing is extending these benefits to a few old men who went out during the War with Spain and



There being no objection, the Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That during the period beginning on the date of enactment of this act and ending 6 months after the cessation of hostilities in the present war as determined by proclamation of the President or concurrent resolution of the Congress, no location on the line of a tunnel run for the development of a vein or lode or for the discovery of mines, or veins, or lodes not appearing on the surface, made by parties other than the owners of such tunnel, shall be considered valid because of the failure of such owners to prosecute work thereon with reasonable diligence as required by section 2323 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; and no right to undiscovered veins on the line of any such tunnel shall be considered to have been abandoned because of any failure to prosecute work thereon during such period: *Provided*, That every claimant of any such tunnel site, in order to obtain the benefits of this act, shall file or cause to be filed in the office where the location notice or certificate is recorded, within 6 months from the date of this act, a notice of his desire to hold the tunnel site claim under this act.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. MURDOCK: Page 1, line 5, change the word "war" to the word "wars."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider and a similar House bill, H. R. 3579, were laid on the table.

#### ANDERSON RANCH RESERVOIR SITE, BOISE RECLAMATION PROJECT, IDAHO

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3527, authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase improvements or pay damages for removal of improvements located on public lands of the United States in the Anderson Ranch Reservoir site, Boise reclamation project, Idaho.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase improvements located on public lands of the United States within the boundaries of the Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Boise reclamation project, Idaho, or to make payment for damages for the removal of improvements from the public lands of the United States within the boundaries of said reservoir. Any funds appropriated for the construction of the Anderson Ranch Reservoir, Boise reclamation project, Idaho, shall be available for such purchase or payment of damages. Payments may be made pursuant to this act to persons, firms, or corporations who shall establish to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that they are entitled equitably to receive the same, and who sign contracts and vouchers for the same upon forms approved by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That amounts so paid shall not exceed the reasonable value, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, of the improvements purchased or the actual damages (not exceeding in any event the reasonable value of the said improvements, as determined by the Secretary of the Interior) found by the Secretary of the Interior to have been sustained as a result of the removal of said improvements, as the case may be.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third

time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. MADDEN. Mr. Speaker, that completes the call of the Consent Calendar.

#### AMENDING SECTION 33 OF THE ACT OF SEPTEMBER 7, 1916, AS AMENDED (39 STAT. 742)

Mr. WALTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to Calendar No. 313, and for the consideration of H. R. 4159 to amend section 33 of the act of September 7, 1916, as amended (39 Stat. 742), a bill that was passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That section 33 of the act of September 7, 1916, as amended and extended (39 Stat. 742, and the following), is hereby amended by adding thereto the following new paragraph:

"The provisions of section 41 of the act of March 4, 1927 (ch. 509, 44 Stat. 1424), as amended, shall, insofar as not inapplicable, apply in the same manner and to the same extent as though such provisions were incorporated in this act."

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### HOURS OF DUTY OF POSTAL EMPLOYEES

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report of the bill (H. R. 2928) to amend the act entitled "An act to fix the hours of duty of postal employees, and for other purposes," and I ask unanimous consent that the statement of the managers on the part of the House be read in lieu of the full report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH]?

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, may I say this report is brought in with the unanimous vote of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads and it has the unanimous approval of the House members of the conference committee. There is absolutely no objection to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement of the managers on the part of the House. (For conference report and statement see proceeding of May 4, 1944.)

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report.

The conference report was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. POWERS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a statement by Dr. Jacob Hochman, rabbi of the Jersey Homestead Jewish Community.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. POWERS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### EXTENSION OF SUGAR ACT

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 4833) to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.* That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act), is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1946, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1946 and previous crop years."

SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 3508. Termination of taxes.

"No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1947."

SEC. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands), is amended by striking out "June 30, 1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1947."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second may be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, this bill (H. R. 4833) was unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture. It has been recommended by Judge Marvin Jones, the War Food Administrator. The only thing it does is to extend the present Sugar Act for a period of 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, I now yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANNON].

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the gentleman from Virginia stated that this resolution continuing the 1937 Sugar Act was passed unanimously by the House Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I stated it was unanimously reported by the House Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Yes.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I want to correct that statement because the gentleman from Florida was not present at the meeting which reported the bill. The gentleman from Florida, who is an able



member of the committee and diligent in looking after the interests of his constituents, was down in Florida at the time looking after his campaign. I am glad he was renominated.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, since the matter has been brought up, may I say that the House Committee on Agriculture, of which I am a member, considered this bill during my absence at home on a rather important mission which involved whether or not I would be allowed to come back here to represent the Fourth Congressional District of Florida. However, be that as it may, I call the attention of the House to the fact that this motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill has been made for the express purpose of passing a continuing resolution covering the 1937 Sugar Act.

Mr. Speaker, at a time like this I feel very keenly that the House would probably be in error to continue in effect an act of this kind, particularly when we are faced with the dire problem throughout the country of producing foodstuffs unrestrictedly. It is true that the quotas under this act have been suspended, but it is also just as true that the administrators of the act may reinstate those quotas at any time, using this period as a historical base on which to establish such a quota. This being true, it would be eminently unfair, in my opinion, at this time when the production of foodstuffs is so important to the prosecution of our war effort to enact a resolution of this kind because of the fact that we are producing less, notwithstanding that quotas have been taken off or liberalized, because of lack of labor and also because the processing machinery for the refinement of this sugar is running at peak capacity; therefore, if we were permitted to enjoy a greater quota it would be restricted just the same because the machinery is not to be had.

It is barely possible that at some future time this may prove most prejudicial to the sugar production of this country because the administration may see fit to reinstate the quota restrictions, using the nonuser basis, you may, for a historical base.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. What portion of the sugar we consume is produced in continental United States?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I am sorry, but I cannot with authority answer that question.

Mr. DONDERO. I understand it is less than 30 percent.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I think the gentleman is correct. The last figure I knew of was 32 percent.

Mr. DONDERO. Then how can we justify quota provisions in this country when we consume only 30 percent of what we produce, so far as sugar is concerned?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I am indebted to the Member from Michigan for that contribution.

Mr. Speaker, the House should consider all these facts well before it passes any restrictive measures with respect to

the production of foodstuffs during the prosecution of the war.

Mr. ROWE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. ROWE. What is the difference between an unrestricted quota and the nonpassage of this bill?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. I do not get the import of the gentleman's question.

Mr. ROWE. I thought I heard the gentleman say that the quota was unrestricted at the present time.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. The quotas which this bill originally provided are unrestricted. In other words, the administrators of the act may vitiate or destroy the quotas for the time being, but under the act they may again be placed back at any time to where they were and there will be no legal inhibition against it.

Mr. ROWE. If this act is not passed the actual circumstance would be the same?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. The administrators of the act may reinstate the quotas at any time. If this act is not passed, obviously they could not do that.

Mr. ROWE. If the quotas were raised to an unrestricted status, and this act were not passed, there will be no difference so far as buying sugar from Cuba or any place else is concerned.

Mr. CANNON of Florida. That is true, except they may reinstate the quota at any time if this act is passed.

Mr. ROWE. May I go further and state that the House could also pass a resolution at any future time if it is needed?

Mr. CANNON of Florida. If there were enough votes, yes.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, insofar as I know, all the sugar-beet growers and sugar-beet processors of the country are in favor of the pending bill. I have great concern for our friends in Louisiana and Florida where they have a territory in which they can expand, where under normal conditions they have the labor and where God has created climatic conditions of such nature that they can produce great quantities of sugar so badly needed by our people. As the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CANNON] just pointed out, quotas are suspended for the time being. That means that the Louisiana and Florida sugarcane growers can grow all of the cane sugar which they have the labor and machinery to plant, cultivate, harvest, and process. However, there is a shortage of manpower and there is a shortage of new machinery; so they could not do a great deal at the moment in the way of expansion whether the law is in operation or whether it should expire.

Mr. Speaker, looking forward to the future I can certainly appreciate and comprehend what the gentlemen from

Florida and Louisiana have to say about this whole picture. We should bear in mind at this time that our Federal Government has already gone to Cuba and purchased in advance the entire production for 1944 which is expected to be as much as 6,000,000 tons of sugar. Negotiations are under way, I understand, to purchase the 1945 Cuban crop and the 1946 Cuban crop. Federal agencies are carrying on negotiations for the purpose of purchasing the 1944 and perhaps the 1945 and 1946 sugar crop of Puerto Rico. The Haitians have sold their 1944 sugar crop and I understand negotiations are being carried on to buy the Haitian 1945 and 1946 sugar crops, the price to be as great as the price may be which we pay Cuba for its 1945 and 1946 crops if we purchase them. So there is reason for concern in Florida, Louisiana, and the 16 or 18 sugar-beet-growing States in connection with the vast operations which Federal agencies are proposing to carry on for the purchase of offshore sugar.

To me it is a warning to the continental industry, both beet and cane. It is something we should be concerned about. Hawaii and Puerto Rico in particular should be concerned about this entire movement.

Mr. O'HARA. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. O'HARA. Is it true that the domestic beet-sugar producers are favorable to continuation of this law?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. The Sugar Control Act was passed in 1937 when we were not at war. That established the quota system. Am I right about that?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is correct.

Mr. DONDERO. Can the gentleman justify before the House and the country the necessity for a quota on sugar, a product that we do not produce in sufficient quantity to supply our own needs?

Mr. CRAWFORD. No quota restriction is applied at the present time on continental production of either beet or cane sugar. During the war quotas have been removed. There is no restriction. As the gentleman from Florida has pointed out, this bill extends the law which authorizes the Federal agencies to again impose those quotas at any moment they decide to do so.

Mr. DONDERO. Why should they have the right to do that?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is all I am dealing with now, because it is going to be natural for Cuba and other offshore foreign areas to come in here in the post-war period and say, "Now, here, listen. We came to your rescue during the war and we filled your sugar bins, and in the setting of quotas for the post-war period we want recognition for our ability to come to your rescue in time of war."

So I think we have ample programs on at the present time for our people in the continental United States and in Hawaii and Puerto Rico and the Virgin



Islands—and that constitutes your domestic production—to be on guard with respect to the imposition of quotas in the post-war period or in such time as we have manpower and machinery with which to carry on our production.

Mr. DONDERO. One more question. What has caused the rationing of sugar to our own people, the cutting off of the supplies from the Philippine Islands or the demands made by war?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Two or three things enter into that. We lost, in round figures, a million tons of sugar per annum due to the loss of the Philippines.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 4 additional minutes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. And we have lost about 700,000 tons of production in continental United States beet sugar as the result, primarily, of shortage of manpower and other difficulties in running that type of business these days, on the farm and in the factory.

Due largely to our inability to furnish fertilizer and equipment, Puerto Rican production has dropped off nearly 300,000 tons and will probably fall another 100,000 tons in 1945. Cuba is stepping up production very materially from about 3,000,000 tons, prior to the war, up to this year of about 6,000,000 tons. Cuba comes in and fills that void created by the slumping off of Philippine production; the drop in production of beet sugar in the United States and the dropping off of cane sugar in Puerto Rico. There is a lot of shipping trouble involved in all this. We know we have plenty of offshore sugar in the various areas at the present time, but until this European job is settled we do not dare remove restrictions on the use of sugar, commercial and home use, unless we have shipping facilities or know that the sugar is located in the continental United States. We may have to continue this rationing of sugar until the shipping situation is considerably improved.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Is it not a further fact that due to the inconsistent policies of the O. P. A. with reference to the price on sugar, our domestic production of beet sugar has dropped from 1,200,000 acres to 600,000 acres last year?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is the last figure I spoke of a while ago, the 700,000 tons drop in annual beet sugar.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. A few years ago when Mr. Tugwell was sent down to Puerto Rico we heard some rumors to the effect that he was going down there to organize a cartel of all the offshore sugar down there in Latin and South America. Does the gentleman know whether or not Mr. Tugwell has succeeded in the formation of that sugar cartel?

Mr. CRAWFORD. When you consider the new concept for the Caribbean Sea empire which is taking form very rap-

idly, especially as relates to sugar and molasses, through these various agreements, and the Joint Anglo-American Commission, you will find out just how fast progress has been made on that.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Then Tugwell is making progress in organizing his cartel.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I would say so.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MASON. I think the gentleman has confused the House with his learned discussion of this subject.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I am sorry if I did.

Mr. MASON. The gentleman has some of us thinking that this bill before us is a bill to ration the consumer of sugar.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In no way whatsoever directly.

Mr. MASON. Whereas it is a bill to establish quotas on the producer, and that should not be done at this time or any other time as long as we only produce one-third of our needs.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The rationing idea was brought into the discussion by one of the other Members and in no way does this bill directly affect rationing. This bill has to do with the future quotas of sugar production in all the areas in the United States and in line with the 1937 Sugar Act.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, to begin with I did not favor this type of sugar legislation but I was forced to accept it for the reason that the Administration under the reciprocal trade policies cut the duty on sugar in two, and in order to continue some production in the United States of sugar beets and cane sugar, we had to accept this policy. Therefore I am urging you today to continue the law so that we can continue giving some support to the domestic producers of beet and cane sugar in this country.

It is important that we do not put ourselves in a position so that we will become entirely dependent upon offshore sugar production for our supplies. If that should occur; we would then be left at the mercy of those who own those sugar resources in other countries who can charge us any price, as long as we do not produce any in this country.

I therefore say to you that we should pass this bill and continue the act for another 2 years so that we can encourage domestic producers to produce a maximum amount of sugar.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. MICHENER. All the beet-sugar producers in the country are for this bill, are they not?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. All the beet-sugar producers are for it, and if the bill is not passed there will be no pro-

duction of beet sugar, or very little of it, in the next year.

Mr. MASON. May I ask the gentleman why the beet-sugar producers of the Nation are all for this bill? Is it not on account of the subsidy?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Not on account of the subsidy. Let me say to my colleague from Illinois that the beet-sugar producers of this country have been discouraged from producing sugar largely due to the price structure placed on sugar by the O. P. A.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. HENDRICKS].

Mr. HENDRICKS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to point out something to the House that has not been noticed and that has not been called to your attention yet.

I am opposed to this bill for the reason that I have always been opposed to it, and that is because the State of Florida has never received fair treatment and will not receive fair treatment under the historic basic system. In 1942, when we were passing the agricultural appropriation bill, there was an item of \$47,962,910 in the bill to administer the sugar act.

This is the most paradoxical bill that I have ever seen. In the first place, it was enacted to cut down the production of sugar and increase the price, and now we are using the same bill, I presume, to increase production and decrease the price. I cannot see it. The last mention that was made about the item in the appropriation bill was made in 1942. If you will look at the agricultural appropriation act for this year you will find there is an item of over \$52,000,000 for administration of this act. Here is the last reference that I have seen to that appropriation which was made, as I said, in 1942, and you can see how enthusiastic the Appropriations Committee was about it. The committee made this report:

The committee has approved the Budget estimate of \$47,962,910 for the administration of the Sugar Act of 1937. The hearings disclosed there is in prospect a very pronounced shortage of sugar and that acreage and quota restrictions have been removed. The committee can see no sound reason for the continuance of this program of benefit payments to growers who are free to produce without restrictions for a market in which the demand is certain to be substantially in excess of the supply for some time to come, and would have stricken the item from the bill except for the recent action of Congress extending the act. The committee believes the legislation should be suspended under present conditions. Under these conditions price-fixing legislation recently enacted may be so administered as to assure fair prices for sugar producers.

If you want to get rid of this \$52,000,000 a year, and next year probably \$62,000,000 and so on, the thing to do is to kill this bill today. We should not have quotas where there is a shortage of sugar, and where the only quota is on the tables of the families of this Nation.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The O. P. A. could fix this down here, if they



would, so that we would not need this legislation, but the trouble is that the O. P. A. will not permit a price for sugar to the producers so that they can furnish it to the people of this country.

Mr. HENDRICKS. The O. P. A. will not do anything as long as we are providing \$52,000,000 to cut down the production of sugar, is what I am saying.

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I yield to the gentleman from Colorado.

Mr. HILL. Let me ask the gentleman this question. Is the gentleman in favor of raising the price of sugar to the consumer?

Mr. HENDRICKS. No; I am not.

Mr. HILL. How can you grow beets, then, if you cannot get the cost of production, without a plan whereby the producer and the processor both assist in paying the money that they are to receive for the growing of sugar beets?

Mr. HENDRICKS. I just happen to know that that question comes up so often about the cost of production and they continue to produce in spite of the fact that they say they are not getting cost of production. As far as Florida is concerned, we can produce sugar down there at ten times the amount we are allowed to produce under the quota, and we can do it without any subsidy whatever. I say we will never get a square deal as long as our system is based on a historic basis.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Florida [Mr. PETERSON].

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. Mr. Speaker, I want to express my appreciation to the committee for giving us the time and opportunity to discuss this matter. At the outset I want to say that we do not object to the payment of benefit payments to the beet growers. We are somewhat familiar with their problems. But we do feel that the act should not be extended 2 years under a suspension of the rules, because the act should be amended.

I am not going into all of the ramifications, but I want to say to you that we can raise sugar as cheaply if not more cheaply than any area in the world. We pay the highest agricultural wage scale that is paid anywhere in the world. Under that condition it may be that we are not entitled to benefit payments, and by reason of that we would like to be able to amend the bill so as to provide that those growers who are so situated that they can raise sugar without the need of subsidies or benefit payments may be allowed to raise without limitation as to quota. In other words, if there is a producer who can by reason of his soil condition raise more sugar, we should not tie him down with a quota if he does not ask for benefit payments.

I realize there are many areas in which they need benefit payments. I am a great believer in the American market for the American farmer, and I would not do anything to hurt the beet grower or any other new area, but I do feel that where by reason of soil conditions we can cut seven cuttings off of one planting—we can cut stubble for 7 years and

produce sugar on it—we should not be tied down as to the amount we can produce.

I foresee this situation. I am not a prophet, but if you will turn back to the record you will find that several years ago we put in the record the flags under which many ships were hauling sugar. We predicted the time would come when they no longer could be hauling sugar from ten offshore areas. We predicted a time when there might be rationing because of the fact we had not developed to the fullest extent the sugar-producing areas of this country. It is true today that there is a limitation by reason of priorities on processing equipment and by reason of lack of labor, but if you pass this bill without giving us an opportunity to amend it, they will take the depleted areas today and make them the basis of historical record.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. I yield to the gentleman from Utah.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. Is there any reason, if this bill should pass, why the gentleman or anyone else could not introduce a bill to accomplish the very purposes he wants to accomplish?

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. We have tried repeatedly, and each time what happens? The sugar bill drags along, and then they say, "We have to have a continuing resolution."

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah. The reason is that you cannot get the votes in the House to do it, but you can introduce a bill today, if you want to, bring it before the proper committee, and have it passed, to accomplish just what you want to accomplish. Therefore, the passing of this bill has absolutely nothing to do with your problem.

Mr. PETERSON of Florida. The War Food Administrator would like to amend it himself. He says in this report:

The Administration's views on certain desirable changes in the sugar-quota provisions of the act have been repeatedly stated to the committee on former occasions and need not be repeated at this time.

So we should have the right to amend the bill, and to limit it so that there will not be benefit payments of \$1,250,000. You might want to increase it to the family-size farm. But enormous benefit payments were made. Our own sugar company got enormous benefit payments. In testifying before the committee the president of that company said that he objected to anything that allowed the raiding of the Treasury, even though by reason of legislation he was a member of the lodge that did the raiding.

Quite a few amendments should be made. I ask that you vote down the motion to suspend the rules today so that amendments can be offered to this bill. This extension is for 2 years. You do not know what will happen in 2 years. I hope you will vote down the motion to suspend the rules.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 3 minutes to the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE].

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Speaker, as a Representative from a great sugar-producing State I have attended many confer-

ences of the Members of the House and the Senate in an effort to work out some practical plan for the production and the marketing of sugar in this country. As a result of those deliberations we find that the only solution which can be worked out is the quota plan.

I will say to my good Republican friends on this side that there is no tariff policy that can reach the sugar situation and protect the domestic producer. If you took off the quota and raised the tariff sky high you would not protect the situation at all, because you cannot enact tariffs against the offshore possessions of the United States. The minute you take off the quotas they will smother the market for sugar from Louisiana and from the beet-producing States of this country with a great production and importation of sugar.

Just remember that in every sack of sugar there are 10 hours of labor, at 50 cents an hour, \$5 for refined sugar. And when you buy the raw sugar from offshore possessions we get only a fraction of the money that we spend for a bag of sugar. But when you give the sugar producers of this country a quota basis and protect the production of sugar beets and Louisiana cane sugar, by doing that you give everyone of those \$5 to domestic producers and to people in this country. Do not forget that.

We find another complication in this sugar situation. In endeavoring to work out some practical plan among our own Members we found that these Representatives from the great industrial States up along the Atlantic seaboard where these sugar refineries are scattered, all the way from Massachusetts down through New Jersey and clear down to Georgia, working on importations of offshore sugar, that the Members from these States can control the bulk of the votes and will not go along with any plan that will close down and cut off the supply of raw sugar to those refineries. They insist that those refineries work, that their labor be employed. For that reason we have run against a good many difficulties in trying to work out some quota basis and some protection for the domestic industry.

Mr. Speaker, I am for this bill. It is the solution, the salvation of the sugar industry of this country.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. WOODRUFF].

[Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

[Mr. HOPE addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. KLEBERG] 5 minutes.

Mr. KLEBERG. Mr. Speaker, I think in the short time we have discussed the proposal to extend this legislation that those Members who have not been here



during other discussions concerning sugar legislation have come to the conclusion it is probably a pretty hot biscuit. It has been my lot, despite the fact I have no sugar in my district, to have been in the middle of the final wind-up of every single sugar fight. There is nothing quite so disconcerting or disrupting on the floor of the Congress of the United States as sugar legislation. Sugar is on every table and in every home in this land. This great Nation is at war at the present time and for the first time that I have known anything whatsoever concerning sugar, there are more people—sugar-producing people—within the United States who are agreed upon legislation than at any other time in the history of sugar legislation. Another point which I do not want you to overlook is this: If you compare the price that we pay for sugar today on the American table with the price we paid during the last war, you will find that the price is between one-fourth and one-third of what sugar cost us then. Sugar producers, beet and cane, sugar mills and refineries, as well as those engaged as workers in the sugar processing plants of this country, have come to me with a concerted request that the present stabilized condition of the industry be not disrupted at this time, and they are in one accord with reference to the extension of this particular bill. I have no brief for the system under which the entire thing is working, but I do say that in view of the accord that exists today in the industry, and in view of the uniform supply of sugar—and at times I have not been in agreement, as many of you have not been, with the so-called restrictions on the use of sugar, however, I would rather see restrictions on the use of sugar than have the need for restrictions, and in view of the fact that we do have a supply of sugar and we do have sufficient in the offing for the years to come, it seems to me that this alone would bring us to a conclusion that this act should be continued for 2 years as set out in the resolution now before you.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. KLEBERG. I will be glad to yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. The gentleman referred to the price of sugar during the last war. Did the gentleman have reference to the price of sugar which prevailed prior to the time of the signing of the armistice or to the price which prevailed subsequent to that date?

Mr. KLEBERG. I referred to both.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Following the armistice with all the markets wide open, the price jumped within a few months from around \$9.85 per one hundred on refined sugar at the refineries up to around \$27 per one hundred. But that was not during the war, that was after all controls and all of the Hoover food regulations and everything were wiped out and the market was completely clean and open to everybody.

Mr. KLEBERG. I thank the gentleman for his contribution. Of course, he and every other thoughtful person knows that if we are not prepared for an exigency of that sort, which only this bill

can take care of, the sugar interests could not come to an agreement on a new piece of legislation during the remainder of this entire session of Congress any more than they could fly. There is only one practical and one sound thing to do and that is, in view of the fact that we have a working set-up we can and should continue it for the period recommended in the bill.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I want to impress upon the Members the necessity of extending this act at the present time. There is no possibility of working out a sugar act by the time this act will expire, nor do I think there is any probability of working out a sugar act during the emergency. The War Food Administrator wrote to the Committee on Agriculture of the House a strong letter urging the extension of this act for a period of 2 years.

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks by including at this point the letter of Mr. Jones to the Committee on Agriculture.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION,  
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR,  
Washington, May 26, 1944.

HON. JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,  
Acting Chairman,  
Committee on Agriculture,  
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. FLANNAGAN: This is in reply to your request of May 22, 1944, for a report on H. R. 4833, a bill to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

The Sugar Act of 1937, as the House Committee on Agriculture pointed out in its report on the legislation on July 2, 1937, intended that the consumer be protected against unreasonable prices; that our foreign markets be protected by retaining the share of foreign countries in the established quotas; that if the domestic sugar industry is to obtain the advantage of a quota system it ought to be a good employer and, to carry this out, legislation should prevent child labor and assure reasonable wages; that the small family-size farm should be encouraged by the payment of higher benefits; and that an excise tax should and ought to be imposed on sugar manufacturing. In December 1941 the Congress, after thorough review of the results obtained from the operation of the act, extended the life of the legislation for another 3 years.

The authority given to this Administration under the act, supplemented by the wartime powers of the Federal Government, permitted rapid action to be taken to prevent runaway sugar prices, to maintain income for most domestic sugar producers at income-parity levels or better, and to allocate curtailed supplies on an equitable basis.

It is therefore believed that this legislation, together with the predecessor legislation (the Jones-Costigan Act), were not only effective instruments in meeting the problems of the industry during the pre-war period 1934-40, but also now provide part of the requisite machinery and authority needed under wartime conditions.

The Administration's views on certain desirable changes in the sugar-quota provisions of the act have been repeatedly stated to the committee on former occasions and need not be repeated at this time. However, since current uncertainties preclude satisfactory consideration of amendments to the act at this time and the quota provisions have been in suspense since April 13, 1942,

under Presidential proclamation, enactment of H. R. 4833 without amendment is recommended.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

MARVIN JONES, Administrator.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the suspension of the rules and the passage of the bill.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FLANNAGAN) there were—ayes 105, noes 8.

So, (two thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

House Resolution 572 was laid on the table.

#### TEMPORARY APPOINTMENT OF WOMEN TO ARMY NURSE CORPS

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to return to the bill (S. 1808) to authorize temporary appointments as officers in the Army of the United States of members of the Army Nurse Corps, female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such corps, female dietetic and physical-therapy personnel of the Medical Department of the Army—exclusive of students and apprentices—and female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such department as female dietetic or physical-therapy personnel, and for other purposes, for the purpose of offering an amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

Mrs. BOLTON. Mr. Speaker, when Senate bill 1808 was before the House, it was suggested there be an amendment to the title of the bill to clarify it. Such an amendment was not ready then, but it is now at the clerk's desk, and I offer it.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment to S. 1808 offered by Mrs. BOLTON:

Amend the title of S. 1808 so as to read: 'An act to authorize temporary appointments as officers in the United States Naval Reserve of members of the Navy Nurse Corps and as officers in the Army of the United States of members of the Army Nurse Corps, female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such corps, female dietetic and physical-therapy personnel of the Medical Department of the Army (exclusive of students and apprentices), and female persons having the necessary qualifications for appointment in such department as female dietetic or physical-therapy personnel, and for other purposes.'

The amendment was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FITZPATRICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that my colleague the gentleman from New York [Mr. KEOGH] may extend his remarks and include therein a memorial address delivered at Grant's Tomb, in New York, on May 30, 1944, by Charles J. Zinn, com-



mander of Lafayette Camp, Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

#### PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, after other special orders, I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

By unanimous consent, Mr. SUMNERS of Texas received permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

#### CANAL ZONE CODE

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 3646) to amend section 42 of title 7, of the Canal Zone Code.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That subsection "a" of section 42 of title 7 of the Canal Zone Code be, and it is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"a. be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for terms of 8 years each."

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I demand a second.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 20 minutes and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] is recognized for 20 minutes.

[Mr. BLAND addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] is recognized for 20 minutes.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, this bill would extend the length of the terms of office of the marshal and the United States district attorney for the Canal Zone from the present 4 years to 8 years. I objected to the bill when it was called on the Consent Calendar and the reason I am now resisting its passage under suspension of the rules is that in my opinion the question we will be called upon to answer today should not be passed upon under suspension of the rules. Under stand, we cannot even offer amendments to this bill to apply it to any office or individual. You are asked to establish a precedent today in the territories which will extend the term of office of a marshal and of United States district attorney to 8 years instead of 4.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going to take much time. If the Membership of the House wants to establish that precedent it is up to them. I made some extended remarks on this subject on May 2. I do

however desire to call attention to the hearings before our committee. Mr. Alexander Holtzoff, special assistant to the Attorney General, appeared before the committee and sustained the views expressed by the Attorney General in his formal report. Mr. Holtzoff said that there were two arguments for the legislation. One was the desirability of having a longer tenure of office of the United States marshal and United States attorney in the territories and insular possessions generally. That is his argument number one. If you pass this bill today you will be called upon sooner or later to extend this principle to all the territories and insular possessions, this principle of increasing the term of office to 8 years for United States marshals and for United States district attorneys.

The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND], chairman of the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, stated awhile ago that in 1938 this principle was established so that the judge may get a term of 8 years. That is an entirely different situation. Judgeships often run for longer terms. I did not object to that at the time and I would not object today. Incidentally, Mr. Speaker, may I say that this bill was not referred to the Committee on the Judiciary which committee usually considers these matters. The other bill did go to the Committee on the Judiciary, I understand, but this bill was referred to our committee, the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, presided over by the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND].

Mr. BLAND. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. BLAND. It is my understanding that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. KEFAUVER] author of this bill, took it up with the Committee on the Judiciary, although I am not so sure about that. When the judges' bill was before the Committee on the Judiciary I maintained then that the bill should have been referred to our committee.

Mr. CHURCH. I do not believe that this bill should be considered under suspension of the rules, when you cannot even amend the bill to take out one of these officers. There are now and after the war there will be many men who would be willing to go down to the Canal Zone. The woods are full of men who would be willing to take the office of marshal, and certainly when the boys return there are many who would be willing to occupy the office of marshal.

Let me state the other reason given in the hearings by Mr. Alexander Holtzoff. He stated that another reason was similar to the reason for extending the term of the judge of the Canal Zone. Now, permit me to read something that the Attorney General said. In the report, in his letter to the committee chairman, he stated that his principle should be extended to the Territories, which means that the Attorney General will be making these recommendations, the same Attorney General who went out to Chicago and used the Army, not even the United States marshals, whom he would

not trust in the Montgomery Ward affair. In the papers he is quoted as not being willing to trust even the United States marshals. He recommends that this principle be extended to all the Territories. I question his recommendation.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CHURCH. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I think it is fair to say as sponsor of the bill that Mr. Biddle and the Department of Justice had nothing whatsoever to do with the introduction of it. As I told the gentleman many times, the reason I happened to introduce the bill was that Mr. Hushing, national legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, who was familiar with the situation in the Panama Canal Zone, and some other gentleman whose name I do not recall, came to see me, thinking at the time that the bill would go to the Committee on the Judiciary. I went over the matter with them and thought they had a worthy cause in view of the strategic and delicate situation existing in the Panama Canal Zone. Therefore, I introduced the bill without consulting anybody in the Department of Justice, and it was not sponsored by the Department of Justice. It has no political sponsorship. I want to make that perfectly clear to the gentleman. I do not know the politics of these gentlemen. I do not know the politics of Mr. Hushing or the other gentleman who came to see me. It was on their request that I introduced it, and not at the request of Mr. Biddle or anybody in the Department of Justice.

Mr. CHURCH. The fact still stands, though, that this bill is recommended by Attorney General Biddle.

Mr. KEFAUVER. It is quite the natural thing when a bill affecting a judge, district attorney, or marshal is filed to send it to the Department. The immediate thing done is to send it to the department for its comment. If they think it is good legislation they recommend it. If they do not, they recommend against it. But that does not mean they sponsor the bill. I think it is correct to have the opinion of departments on legislation.

Mr. BLAND. I may say that is always done by the committee.

Mr. KEFAUVER. Yes.

Mr. CHURCH. This is really a bill for the Committee on the Judiciary. That is where the other bill went.

Mr. KEFAUVER. I may say when I filed the bill I thought it would go to the Committee on the Judiciary, although immediately afterward I talked the matter over with the Parliamentarian, and, of course, he pointed out how the gentleman's committee has jurisdiction over everything having to do with the Panama Canal Zone, so I think it properly went to the gentleman's committee. All legislation affecting the district attorney and the marshal of the Panama Canal Zone has always gone there.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, there is nothing personal about this matter. I am merely calling the attention of the Members of the House to this principle at the present time. You are starting a







Calendar No. 969

78<sup>TH</sup> CONGRESS  
2<sup>D</sup> SESSION

# H. R. 4833

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IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 6 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

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## AN ACT

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

1       *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*  
2       *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*  
3       That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended  
4       (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agri-  
5       culture under the Sugar Act), is amended to read as follows:  
6       “SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under  
7       this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1946, except that  
8       the Secretary shall have power to make payments under  
9       title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1946  
10      and previous crop years.”

1        SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code  
2        (relating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is  
3        amended to read as follows:

4        **"SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.**

5        "No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the man-  
6        ufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1947."

7        SEC. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as  
8        amended (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of  
9        the Philippine Islands), is amended by striking out "June  
10       30, 1945" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 30, 1947".

Passed the House of Representatives June 5, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

*Clerk.*





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## AN ACT

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To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

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JUNE 6 (legislative day, MAY 9), 1944

Read twice and ordered to be placed on the calendar

In a word, the Senators would ban the flood of vicious propaganda which has been pouring over the airways for years, and give the American people a chance to hear all sides of controversial questions and then form their own opinions.

There are many other excellent provisions in the proposed legislation, but the opposition has concentrated its fire on the one mentioned.

Practically every big paper we have seen cries that the constitutional guaranty of freedom of speech is menaced by the Wheeler-White proposal. There is no foundation for that argument.

The owner of every newspaper claims the right to print anything he sees fit in his columns. He calls that freedom of the press. He hires columnists whose writings are agreeable to him.

If he hates labor unions, then he never, by any chance, engages a columnist who has a good word to say for collective bargaining. He pursues the same policy in reference to other outstanding public issues.

He denies his readers the right to get both sides, and he sternly denounces anyone who would interfere with his dictatorship.

Now, the airways belong to the people of the United States. Radio might be described as their newspaper, for through that channel, if they exercise their right of ownership, they can get the facts which will enable them to form intelligent opinions concerning what is going on in the world.

Being the owners of radio, they have the undoubted right, through their chosen representatives in Congress, to say to the broadcasting companies: "We are permitting you to temporarily use our property. We are not charging you anything for the privilege. Possession of the airways enables you to reap rich profits. In return, we demand that you give us clean and accurate reports of domestic and international events."

What's wrong with that proposition? There is nothing wrong with it from the people's point of view. Of course, there is a great deal wrong with it from the point of view of those influential interests which desire to control public thinking. They hire radio commentators to twist the news—to suppress this fact and to exaggerate that fact. They use the people's radio to confuse the people's thinking.

In the judgment of this newspaper, the commentators now talking over the air—with a mighty few exceptions—have done more to mislead the American people—and particularly during this war emergency—than any other single influence.

Among these commentators are men who never hesitate to broadcast the most fantastic and demoralizing falsehoods. They have been exposed and denounced on innumerable occasions, but they continue to poison the public mind because certain rich "sponsors" profit from the lies and half-truths which they are constantly pouring into the ears of the American people. Only on the rarest occasions is anyone permitted to reply.

Senators WHEELER and WHITE are to be commended for at least making a start toward cleaning up this intolerable situation. Their bill is really very conservative. To the north of us in Canada, where the people own a Nation-wide broadcasting system, the Government is going much farther.

In Canadian regulations just issued, news commentators are told they must present the facts without "strong personal bias or expression of opinion."

If the commentator wishes to interpret the news, then the broadcasting company must set up a balanced panel of commentators of contrasting views.

Canada will no longer tolerate such vicious propaganda as Herr von Kaltenborn, who may be taken as a fair example of all that is bad in news broadcasting, is constantly giving the radio audience.

It would be a good thing if every Member of the American Congress would study the Canadian regulations. Such a study would probably result in strengthening the Wheeler-White bill, and in any event, it would go a long way toward assuring the passage of that measure.

### Extension of Sugar Act

SPEECH  
OF

**HON. CLIFFORD R. HOPE**

OF KANSAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, June 5, 1944

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself the remainder of the time on this side.

Mr. Speaker, my only purpose in speaking at this time is to go into one or two matters which have been brought up in the course of the debate. I think it should be said right in the very beginning that, as far as quotas are concerned, they have been imposed primarily for the benefit of American producers. You can protect American producers in two ways. One would be by means of a tariff and the other by means of quotas. Irrespective of the differences of opinion which may exist among Members of Congress as to which is the best way, the way that we have been doing it has been by quotas.

For the past 2 years quotas have been suspended. They will, of course, continue in suspension as long as we are not producing enough sugar and not importing enough sugar for our own consumption. It is very likely that there will be no quotas during the time for which this bill is extended. The authority should be there, however, to invoke them if needed. The fact is that there is no domestic sugar-producing area at this time which is producing anything like its quota. That is for various reasons, but principally because of the lack of machinery and because there are competitive crops which pay better than sugar does under existing conditions.

We are not only encouraging the producing of sugar in this country by the payments that are made under the Sugar Act but the War Food Administration is offering at this time additional payments in the way of support prices amounting to \$3 per ton, so that every possible encouragement is being offered to the domestic industry to produce all of the sugar that can be produced at this time.

I do not know of anyone engaged either in the production, the processing, or the distribution of sugar excepting those in the Florida area who is not in favor of this legislation. All others who are engaged in the industry feel that it is very important that that industry be stabilized by the passage of this legislation, because if the war should end suddenly or conditions should change in producing areas outside of the United States it might be very necessary to invoke the protection of the provisions of the law for our domestic producers.

### Prayers for Victory

EXTENSION OF REMARKS  
OF

**HON. A. L. MILLER**

OF NEBRASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1944

Mr. MILLER of Nebraska. Mr. Speaker, this day marking the invasion of Europe, brings to every home in America prayerful and anxious moments. In many communities the citizens today assemble in churches of all denominations for prayer. They assemble with troubled and fearful hearts. They are praying for the safety of loved ones fighting on many fronts in this terrible war. It is well that the Nation pause in prayer and seek the guidance from the Master of us all. There is a power in prayer which is comforting to the soul of mankind. In this Nation today there are tears of joy, and there are tears of fear and tears of sorrow. We have all been fearful of the invasion. We all hesitate to face a climax in life which may well mean the turning point in the history of our own individual life or that of our Nation. That crisis has been reached. The hearts and homes of America today are apprehensive and are praying that across the channel there may be few lives sacrificed and that our victories may be large and complete. Because the days are dark and anxious and apprehensive is the reason that we seek divine guidance from our Creator.

While our flesh and blood may be sacrificed in this tremendous undertaking, we find some comfort in the fact that our soldiers are well equipped. They possess the indomitable courage and faith that the undertaking will succeed. The Nation's industry has given the invading forces the finest of equipment. No expense will be spared for equipment and for their safety. No effort will be left undone which may provide relief for the wounded and for their rehabilitation. This is as it should be.

The radios and presses of the Nation now attract the attention of the world. Millions will listen hopefully for each encouraging word. They will cheer our boys in victory. They will pray for an early victory and a permanent peace.

It seems to me, Mr. Speaker, that the American people in this crucial hour and in the days ahead should be given the unvarnished truth about our military successes or reverses if that must be. Our boys have been steeled and tempered for this test. They have had long months of training. The people at home are also ready and they should know the truth at all times.

That our successes will be assured, no one doubts. The results of the next few days or weeks may well tell just how long this war will last. I personally feel it will be swift, hard, and not too long.

The American people, after this successful invasion, will look to the leadership of our country to write a peace which will be just. If this is not done then the war will have been fought in



vain. So, it is well, Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, that there are millions of prayers on this day for the success of our military operations.

The House stood in silence a few minutes ago. Their prayers, united with the fervent prayers and pleas of millions more, will have a far-reaching effect. We ought to pray not only for an early victory but for a permanent peace. I believe that no peace can be permanent unless it embodies some of the teachings of the Christ Man, who, more than 2,000 years ago said, "It is better to give than to receive, and to love they neighbor as thy self."

May the vision of the prophets unite with the prayers of the multitude and guide not only our armies in this crucial hour but the statesmen of the world in writing a peace which will be honorable and lasting.

### Evasion of Hog Marketing Regulations

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. GEORGE W. GILLIE**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1944

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include the following resolution:

Whereas we, the undersigned, local representatives of the United States Department of Agriculture and others, acting under instructions from our superior officers, in 1943 urged farmers to maintain a high rate of pork production as a patriotic duty, assured that they would at least receive the Federal W. F. A. floor price for their hogs, and

Whereas farmers did respond by producing for the 1943-44 market one of the county's largest hog crops; and

Whereas farmers, in marketing their crop, have been forced to accept prices much below the floor price established for the area and promised them by the Government; and

Whereas farmers have been obliged to submit to unusual, unorthodox and unethical practices on the part of buyers in their (buyers) effort to bypass the intent of the floor regulations; and

Whereas pork products are retailed to consumers on the basis of O. P. A. ceiling prices independent of prices paid to the farmer; and

Whereas packers are subsidized \$1.30 per hundredweight on all pork products slaughtered (regardless of weights) to enable them to pay floor prices or better for live hogs: Be it hereby

*Resolved*, That we, the undersigned members of the United States Department of Agriculture War Board for Whitley County, Ind., petition the respective Federal authorities in charge—

1. To keep flat with hog producers by making the support prices apply to all weights of hogs, thereby eliminating "floor dodging."

2. To provide that packers who resort to unusual practices not common prior to floor regulations, thereby securing unusual shrink in weight or otherwise evading the intent of the floor's objective, be made to disqualify themselves for subsidy payments in so doing;

3. To investigate the hog marketing system in this area; to withhold subsidies past due from all packers who have in any way evaded, or colluded with others to evade the

intent and purpose of the floor; and to make the withholding retroactive on all such evasion purchases; and be it further

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, the United States Senator and Representative in Congress for this county, the national and State U. S. D. A. war boards, the U. S. D. A. war boards of other counties in this marketing area and to the press.

WILSON BENNETT,  
Chairman, County Agricultural Adjustment Association.

A. LEIGH BOWEN,  
Field Supervisor, Farm Security Administration.

H. K. WAUGH,  
Manager, County Rural Electric Membership Corporation.

WOODWARD ENGLE,  
Field Agent, Albion Production Credit Association.

LEROY HARTMAN,  
Chairman, Whitley County Cooperative Association.

CARL THOMSON,  
Chairman, County Extension Committee.

B. V. WIDNEY,  
County Agent, Cooperative Agricultural Extension Service.

**James F. Scoggin, Jr., Mississippi Cadet,  
Wins 11 of 17 Awards at West Point**

#### SPEECH

OF

**HON. JOHN E. RANKIN**

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1944

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, from every home in America prayers are going up today for victory and for the preservation of our young men who are fighting on the various battle fronts of the world. Heroes are being made, or I should say, being revealed, at this hour. Out of the fiery furnace of this war will come the great leaders of the future.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox once said:

Weep not for the vanished ages  
With their great, heroic men,  
Who live on history's pages  
Or dwell in the poet's pen;

For the grandest times are before us,  
And the world is yet to see  
The noblest worth of this old earth  
In the men that are to be.

If you will bear with me, I should like to call your attention to the recent achievements of one of our young military leaders of the future.

Some years ago I appointed a young man to West Point by the name of James F. Scoggin, Jr. A few days ago I received a letter from him with reference to his graduation, which contained the most profound expressions of gratitude I have ever read. I find under an Associated Press item date-lined yesterday, the following article:

MISSISSIPPI CADET WINS 11 OF 17 AWARDS AT WEST POINT

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 5.—Eleven of 17 academic awards presented at the third day

of commencement week activities of the United States Military Academy yesterday went to Cadet James F. Scoggin, Jr., State College, Miss., honor man of the graduating class.

Cadet Scoggin received 10 War-bond awards for standing first in general order of merit for 4 years; for having the highest ratings in economics, mechanics, English, mathematics, chemistry and electricity, physics, law, and military hygiene, and for standing first in graduation merit. His eleventh award was a set of books for the highest rating in military engineering and military history.

This is indeed gratifying news to me, and to all the rest of the people of Mississippi, who are justly proud of this young man, and tends to assure us that the traditions of the great leaders of this country will be carried on.

### Resolution To Welcome the People of Italy to the Family of Liberated Nations

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

**HON. LOUIS LUDLOW**

OF INDIANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, June 6, 1944

Mr. LUDLOW. Mr. Speaker, the tramp, tramp, tramp of American soldiers is heard in the streets of the Eternal City. The forces of righteousness are on the march. The allied armies have attained the first great goal toward the liberation of the human spirit from Axis tyranny and oppression.

The fall of Rome makes it especially appropriate at this time that Congress should adopt House Concurrent Resolution No. 50 which I have introduced. That resolution proposes that the Congress speaking for and in the name of the people of the United States, shall extend a welcome to the people of Italy to the family of liberated nations.

Nothing that Congress could do would be more stimulating and encouraging not only to the long-enslaved people of Italy but the peoples of all of the countries under Axis domination than the adoption of this resolution at this time. It would have an immediate and electrical effect in bolstering the morale and fighting spirit of the nations we are trying to help and on whom we depend for cooperation. Congress, being the body closest to the people, speaks directly for the Nation and the adoption of this resolution would make those unfortunate peoples, who are low in spirit and morale, feel that America really cares for them. It would be people speaking unto people, in the language of the heart.

The State Department and the Office of War Information have endorsed this resolution. It has been broadcast to the people of Italy and the effect has been to arouse keen interest, although of course it as yet has no official sanction. The Italian-language newspapers of the United States, expressing the sentiments of the millions of our people of Italian ancestry, have endorsed it with great



Americans can be regimented only so far, we think, before they will revolt.

The C. I. O. Political Action Committee may be able to control the next Congress and the next President of the United States, but not for long enough to completely direct all governmental power into the hands of a few men.

### Save Free Enterprise

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. JOHN Z. ANDERSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 1944*

Mr. ANDERSON of California. Mr. Speaker, the start of the European invasion draws immediate attention to pending legislation that must be speedily enacted by Congress if we are to be fully prepared to meet the obvious results of a successful invasion drive. Undoubtedly many bitter and costly battles lie ahead, and I am sure that the American people join in the prayer that the sacrifices our men are making will not have been made in vain.

We are going to win the war and in order to win and preserve the peace we must begin to take the steps that are necessary to preserve our national economy at home. We want to insure the fact that our returning veterans will come back to a country that has maintained the system of free enterprise which will guarantee them jobs, security, and freedom.

Of primary importance, therefore, is the necessity for immediate passage by the Congress of legislation providing for an orderly system of contract termination, as the demand for military equipment and supplies decreases, as well as the prompt enactment of statutory authority for vesting the control over the disposal of surplus Government supplies and commodities under one head.

The need for such action was very ably and forcibly called to our attention last February by the Baruch committee report on war and post-war adjustment policies. Various congressional committees have had the necessary legislation under consideration for months but, so far, nothing has been approved. We have already waited too long and to delay further is to invite economic chaos.

The recent sudden termination by the Navy of the Brewster contract is a case in point. A wave of such unexpected and unannounced terminations can only lead to disaster. Let us not repeat the mistakes made after the last war. We do not want to throw millions of American men and women out of work, we do not want to see business enterprises forced to close their doors while waiting for slow-moving Government wheels to grind out contract payments piecemeal.

If we do not move at once to do the things that are necessary to guarantee the life of free enterprise and free employment we shall be faced with the grim specter of national socialism, or worse. Let us wake up.

### Over the First Hump—November Is Next

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. NORRIS POULSON**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 1944*

Mr. POULSON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks, I wish to insert in the Record the following editorial taken from the Plane Facts, which is the west coast U. A. W.-C. I. O. weekly newspaper. This will not only show what the political-action group has done, or has taken credit for doing, but its intentions for the future:

#### OVER THE FIRST HUMP—NOVEMBER'S NEXT

The pattern for a people's victory in political action has been cut.

It was cut last Tuesday when the C. I. O., organized labor, and the people generally scored impressive victories in the primary elections.

All labor-endorsed candidates swept in as their party's nominees for the final elections in November. Several, meaning Representative CECIL KING and District Attorney Fred N. Howser, won their elections in the primaries and won't have to face a run-off in November.

On the whole, last Tuesday's elections were gratifying. But gratifying is not enough. We know how to win.

The pattern for a people's political victory was cut very sharply in the Fifteenth Congressional District.

There JOHN M. COSTELLO had held sway. For 10 years COSTELLO had misrepresented the people of his district. For 10 years he had insolently thwarted their wishes. For 10 years he had said, "Labor doesn't count. I don't care what the people think."

Today he knows—and does care—what the people think. JOHN COSTELLO is now a lame-duck Congressman. He has been dumped. By 10,000 votes he lost the Democratic nomination to Hal Styles, and, as a Democrat, it was necessary for him to win the Democratic nomination in order to run for office again.

That he won the Republican nomination while losing his own party's nomination was only final proof of labor's contention that Costello was a Republican parading under a Democratic tag. May his political epitaph be: "Dead—One Good Republican."

But what was more significant in the Fifteenth Congressional District than that John Costello was dumped and Hal Styles elected to represent the Democratic Party in the November elections was the manner in which that victory was accomplished.

The Styles campaign offers many lessons to those of us who still have to do a job for Clyde Doyle, for Ned Healy, for Helen Gahagan Douglas, for Arch Young, for Chet Holifield, for Ellis Patterson, for Jerry Voorhis.

Chief lesson to be drawn from the Styles campaign is that intensive neighborhood work can elect any support-the-war, support-the-President, plan-the-peace candidates.

In no other district, perhaps, was there the amount of good old-fashioned neighborhood work through Democratic clubs and political action clubs than there was in the Fifteenth Congressional District.

Out of the neighborhood clubs came persons who canvassed their precincts with Styles literature, who talked to their neighbors, and who went out on election day and brought Styles voters into the polls.

Ward-healers, who, on the whole, have been mighty successful in politics for a heluva long time, have always followed the same

technique. And it's always paid off for them. It paid off for us last Tuesday.

In the Fifteenth Congressional District members of organized labor put most of their efforts into neighborhood work rather than shop work.

That doesn't mean there's anything wrong with shop work. But people vote where they live. Similarly with political action. You do it where you live.

So the pattern for victory has been cut. Now let's use it.

In the pre-election registration campaign labor did another tremendous job. It set a new record for registrations in Los Angeles County. While we were carrying the ball we did all right. But we kind of dropped the ball election day. Only about 50 percent of the registered voters turned out to the polls last Tuesday.

Come November, when a President will be elected also, we're going to have to turn out the complete pro-war, pro-Roosevelt vote. Using the primary vote as a basis, it's quite obvious that we're going to need every vote we can get.

But it's just as obvious that if we get all the pro-war, pro-Roosevelt votes we will win hands down.

We've got a big job in front of us. But we've got 5 months or more to do it in. If we start today we can do it.

### Sugar Industry of Puerto Rico on Verge of Collapse

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS

OF

**HON. BOLÍVAR PAGÁN**

RESIDENT COMMISSIONER FROM PUERTO RICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Tuesday, June 6, 1944*

Mr. PAGÁN. Mr. Speaker, under leave granted by the House, I include a resolution recently adopted by the Puerto Rico Farmers' Association. This resolution outlines the handicaps and difficulties of the sugar industry in Puerto Rico, which is the backbone of the island's economy. I support fullheartedly said resolution. I expect that the action requested will be taken by the proper committees of Congress, to help our sugar industry which, with its related products, constitutes the source of over 70 percent of the total income of Puerto Rico and which provides the source of living for the great bulk of our workingmen. I hope that the main industry of that American Territory, inhabited by approximately 2,000,000 American citizens, will deserve the attention and protection of Congress. The resolution reads as follows:

Resolution requesting of the Honorable DENNIS CHAVEZ and JASPER C. BELL, as chairmen of their respective committees in the Senate and the House of Representatives of the Seventy-eighth Congress of the United States of America, that an immediate and thorough investigation be made to determine the causes responsible for the present ruin of the sugar industry of Puerto Rico, its effect on the economy of the island, and to recommend ways and means for its rehabilitation

Whereas as of 1939 the total world sugar production was approximately 30,000,000 tons and at present 40 percent of the sugar-producing area of the world with a total normal



production of approximately 12,000,000 tons of sugar is either under domination of the Axis Powers or has been crippled or destroyed to such an extent by acts of war, thereby reducing the available supply of this essential commodity and its byproducts for the United Nations and neutral countries; and

Whereas as of July 2, 1943, the Honorable President Franklin D. Roosevelt expressed:

"When I talk of important key commodities I do not mean fur coats or tailored suits or caviar. I mean the necessities of life, things like bread, milk, butter, sugar, coffee, ordinary meats, fats, and canned foods. Things the plain working folks must have"; and

Whereas a direct request has been made by the Government of the United States of the producers of sugar of the island of Puerto Rico for an increase in production of such a vital commodity; and

Whereas sugar and its related products constitute the source of over 70 percent of the total income of Puerto Rico, providing employment for nearly 150,000 family heads and the main source of income of 13,000 small farms; and

Whereas in normal years \$100,000,000 worth of American goods, manufactured or grown in the continental United States by American labor are purchased by Puerto Rico, and due to the present condition of our main industry the island is on the verge of losing the greater part of its purchasing power for these same American goods; and

Whereas the majority of the 13,000 independent producers of sugarcane in Puerto Rico operate under adverse conditions due to poorness of the soil, lack of equipment, lack of irrigations, small-scale operation, lack of capital reserves to meet contingencies, and other factors not affecting the largest operator; and

Whereas the Federal Government is deeply involved in the sugar industry of Puerto Rico through (1) P. R. R. A. control of 2 co-operative mills with over 1,500 grower members supplying the cane they grind and being for the most part heavily mortgaged to the P. R. R. A., (2) F. S. A. development of several projects in which the lands were purchased and divided among the growers with the F. S. A. taking mortgages on the land, and (3) the Federal land bank through the Intermediate Credit Bank, the Bank for Co-operatives, the Production Credit Corporation, the Emergency Crops and Seed Loan Agency, has loaned millions of dollars to sugarcane farmers in Puerto Rico for the purchase of land, seed, and cultivation expenses; and

Whereas the Government of Puerto Rico, through the land authority, is carrying on several programs connected with the operation of sugar lands for the benefit of workers; and

Whereas unless the present conditions of the industry are corrected the financial structure of all the above-mentioned enterprises and programs are bound to crumble with the consequent misery to countless thousands of small farmers and workers and their families, and the loss to the Federal Government of millions of dollars of taxpayers' moneys; and

Whereas while the Puerto Rican sugar industry is on the verge of a complete collapse, the sugar industries of Cuba and Santo Domingo, foreign countries, are thriving in an era of expansion and prosperity largely due to concessions, grants, and prerogatives granted them; and

Whereas Puerto Rico as part of the United States is naturally influenced, and has a right to aspire to a standard of living for its people in accordance with American standards prevalent in the United States; and

Whereas price ceiling for all farm products in the continental United States have been fixed, maintained, and adjusted taking into consideration the cost of production plus a reasonable margin for the farmer; and

Whereas the adjustments in prices of commodities that the island buys have been adjusted upward from time to time and sugar prices have been maintained at fixed levels with the effect of reducing Puerto Rico's purchasing power; and

Whereas it is an accepted fact by all in Puerto Rico that if the sugar industry is to continue to exist, it is essential that labor receive a just wage in accordance with the cost of living, that the colonos receive a just and equitable price for their sugar cane sufficient to meet costs of production and leave a reasonable return on the capital invested, that the mills must be able to operate under similar conditions, that the maximum of balance is necessary for the proper functioning of the industry as a whole, and that adequate capital reserves should be created to meet contingencies for market fluctuations, weather conditions, disaster, etc.; and

Whereas irrespective of certain local actions of the insular government which have impeded the functioning of the sugar industry; its stability, progress, and development have been seriously disturbed by actions of Federal Government agencies and commissions which have increased the cost of production far in excess of the value of the product and therefore to a large extent have brought about a reduction in the production of sugar in Puerto Rico, as well as the present disastrous condition in the industry; and

Whereas the Office of Price Administration on January 3, 1942, by the issuance of Maximum Price Schedule No. 16—Raw Cane Sugar, set a ceiling price of 3.74 cents a pound for raw sugar, duty paid basis, which ceiling price continues to be in effect as of the present time and therefore limits the price which the grower of sugarcane in Puerto Rico can receive for his cane and the price that the mill can receive for its raw sugar; and

Whereas the Office of Price Administration has not been able to hold the line on the prices of the items that the sugarcane growers and sugar mills must buy for the operation of their business as it has on the price of raw sugar, the increases in the prices of fertilizer over the levels prevailing at the time the present ceiling price was set alone amounting to approximately 30 cents per ton of cane; and

Whereas Federal agencies, such as the United States Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration, controlling shipping and ocean freight rates, on January 3, February 17, and March 30, 1942, after the present ceiling price was set on raw sugar, raised the ocean freight rate on raw sugar shipped from Puerto Rico from 20 to 35 cents per 100 pounds; only 7 cents of this 15-cent increase having been absorbed by Federal agencies; and

Whereas the Secretary of Agriculture and the War Food Administration provided for substantial increases in wage rates to sugarcane labor above the rates established pursuant to the sliding-scale arrangement contained in the local collective-bargaining agreement between the sugarcane growers and labor at the ceiling price of 3.74 cents a pound, these increases being made to compensate labor for the higher cost of living resulting from rising prices and being of such an extent that the labor cost in growing sugarcane has been raised \$1.66 per ton of cane since 1942; and

Whereas, the War Food Administration in its determinations of farming practices with which sugar cane growers must comply to be eligible for payments under the Sugar Act of 1937 has required such growers in Puerto Rico to plant from 7 to 20 percent of their sugar cane acreage in food crops, an interpretation of the powers granted in the act that never was intended by legislators, and the growth of these crops has caused increases in cost in 1943 and 1944 amounting

to approximately 10 cents per ton of cane grown, such losses not being entailed at the time the present ceiling price was set; and

Whereas, the Navy Department through the Commandant of the Tenth Naval District, by an order issued around the middle of March 1942, closed all of the ports of Puerto Rico except San Juan, Guanica, Jobos, Mayaguez, and Ponce as a security measure, thereby forcing the sugar industry to ship much of its sugar from one of the closed ports to one of those remaining open and increasing the expenses of shipping and selling sugar and thereby reducing the income of the sugarcane growers from the level when the 3.74-cent ceiling price was originally set; and

Whereas, the Government of the United States, through the Anglo-American Caribbean Commission, reached an arrangement with the Government of the United Kingdom that had the effect of withholding fertilizer from sugarcane growers in Puerto Rico, even that fertilizer on hand in the island, so that the combined effects of the lack of fertilization and the drought, conditions that had a much more detrimental effect than they would have had if there had been fertilizer and the cane had got off to its usual vigorous start, and reduced the island's sugar crop from 1,148,000 tons in 1942 and 1,039,000 tons in 1943 to a low of about 725,000 tons in 1944; and

Whereas the increase in the cost of producing sugar and marketing it resulting principally from these actions amounts to 1.2 cents a pound of which only .07 cents of the excess ocean freight and .04 cents of the excess intra-island shipping expenses having been absorbed by Federal agencies, leaving an increase of 1.1 cents a pound to be borne by the industry or nearly 30 percent over the total market value of the product; and

Whereas as a result of these cost increases and fixed prices, both the growing and processing branches of the industry, as a whole, are sustaining substantial losses; and

Whereas appeals have been made to the Office of Price Administration for adjustments in the ceiling price on raw sugar without avail; and

Whereas in the negotiation with Commodity Credit Corporation for the sale of the 1944 Puerto Rico sugar crop, assistance was asked by the industry and treatment in line with that accorded to other areas by the same agency was requested and was denied on the grounds that Commodity Credit Corporation could not cushion for the industry the impacts of war conditions; and

Whereas it seems that the industry has exhausted the administrative possibilities for relief from the burdensome conditions that are rapidly bankrupting it: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Puerto Rico Farmers Association, meeting in general assembly in San Juan, P. R., May 21, 1944, That Hon. DENNIS CHAVEZ and Hon. JASPER C. BELL, as chairman of the subcommittee of the United States Congress appointed to study economic and social conditions in Puerto Rico, be requested, to make a thorough investigation of the facts recited herein to ascertain the reasons for discriminatory treatment to Puerto Rico on the part of Federal agencies and to recommend that due action be taken which will protect the backbone of the island's economy and preserve the large-scale employment and wages that the industry has provided in the past.*

I certify that the above is a true copy of the resolution approved unanimously at the general convention of the Puerto Rico Farmers' Association held at San Juan, Puerto Rico, on May 21, 1944.

MIGUEL MARTORELL,  
President.

VICTOR FUSTÉ,  
Secretary of the Assembly.







tingent Expenses of the Senate can intelligently reach a conclusion as to the amount of money which should be spent.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, does the Senator know whether the resolution has to do with price ceilings?

Mr. LUCAS. I do not know with what it has to do. However, in view of the inquiries of the Senator from Kentucky, I shall withdraw the resolution, and shall present it at some future time when the Senator from Alabama is present.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Illinois has withdrawn the resolution.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I am glad the Senator has done so, for I hoped he would not press for action on the resolution at this time.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to make an observation while I am on my feet, I should like to say that if the resolution—which I have not had an opportunity to read—deals with prices of rayon, the O. P. A., or price legislation, it certainly should have gone to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, the resolution is very short. It provides that—

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to make a full and complete study and investigation with respect to the use of rayon and other synthetic products as substitutes for cotton and wool, including the extent of the use of such synthetic products and their effect upon the Nation's economy, the cost, utility, and economy of such synthetic products, the material and manpower required for their production, and the effect of using such material and manpower for that purpose, the extent to which and terms upon which Government agencies have encouraged and financed the production of such synthetic products, and such other matters related to such products as the committee deems appropriate.

And so forth.

Mr. BARKLEY. It evidently is not particularly concerned with prices.

Mr. LUCAS. I should not say it is.

Mr. BARKLEY. I should like to look into the resolution. I may not object to it when it comes up again.

Mr. LUCAS. I wish to make a further observation with respect to such resolutions. As the Senator well said a moment ago, it is the theory that some legislation will grow out of every investigation. But when study is made as to the legislation which has grown out of such investigations, I think it will be found that the amount of such legislation is very small, indeed.

Mr. BARKLEY. A good deal of straw has been threshed out, with very little wheat, so far as legislation is concerned.

Mr. LUCAS. And more chaff, perhaps, than anything else. Of course, that does not apply to all committees.

Mr. BARKLEY. Of course, I would not make that blanket statement about all committees.

Mr. LUCAS. Not at all.

Mr. BARKLEY. But certainly it was necessary to increase very materially the amount of the contingent fund of the Senate for the present session of Congress, because of the enormous amount of money spent by committees making

investigations. I certainly do not wish to conceal from the Senate or from any committee any desirable information. This remark does not apply any more to the resolution which has been under discussion than it applies to a dozen other resolutions which have been submitted to the Senate. The Senate should have something else in mind besides the mere desire of some Senator to investigate some subject, before it agrees to a resolution providing for the expenditure of money for such a purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Illinois desire to report the resolution, so that it may be placed on the calendar?

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, I report the resolution, with the understanding that it be placed on the calendar.

#### PAYMENT FOR REPORTING SERVICE INCURRED BY COMMITTEE ON IRRIGATION AND RECLAMATION

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably Senate Resolution 302, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 302) submitted by Mr. HAYDEN on June 5, 1944, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the expense of \$106.75 for stenographic reporting incurred by the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation at the hearing on February 3, 1944, on the subject of the delay in construction of irrigation projects, hereby is authorized to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution was considered and agreed to.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF ADDITIONAL PRIVATES FOR THE POLICE FORCE

Mr. LUCAS. Mr. President, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, I report favorably Senate Resolution 303. The resolution is short, and I shall read it:

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant at Arms hereby is authorized to employ 10 additional privates for the police force, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate from June 1 to September 30, 1944, at the rate of \$1,620 each per annum.

The resolution grows out of the fact that for some time the members of the armed forces have not been guarding the Capitol and the grounds around it. The Sergeant at Arms has an unusual number of duties to perform around the Capitol during the summer months. I think the resolution is very appropriate, and should receive the favorable consideration of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the resolution (S. Res. 303), submitted by Mr. HAY-

DEN on June 5, 1944, was considered and agreed to.

#### EXTENSION OF PROVISIONS OF THE SUGAR ACT OF 1937, AS AMENDED

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4833, Calendar No. 969.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be reported by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4833) to extend, for 2 additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, this is a House bill; but a companion bill, which was introduced by the senior Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON], has already been reported by the Senate Finance Committee. The senior Senator from Colorado will explain the purpose of the bill.

I move that the Senate proceed to its present consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, House bill 4833 extends for a 2-year period the present sugar compromise legislation which has been on the statute books since 1937. It was originally enacted in 1937 for a period of 3 years. In 1940 it was extended for another year. In 1941 it was extended for 3 years further. Now it is proposed to extend the same legislation for 2 more years.

In the House bill there is no change whatsoever in any part of the present sugar legislation. All that has been done is to extend all the dates, so that all provisions of the sugar bill will have a 2-year extension of life.

I do not know that anything needs to be said at this time about the legislation. I think the Senate is very familiar with it. I shall be glad to answer any questions.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK] is very much interested in the bill. He could not be present today, but he asked me to request unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a letter signed by Mr. H. A. Benning, president of the Amalgamated Sugar Co., of Ogden, Utah, endorsing the extension of the Sugar Act. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that the letter may be printed at this point in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE AMALGAMATED SUGAR CO.,  
Ogden, Utah, May 29, 1944.

HON. WORTH D. CLARK,  
Senate Office Building,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR: The Sugar Act of 1937 expires December 31, 1944. It is desired to extend it for 2 years in its present form. In the case of sugar beets, it provides for acreage allotments and benefit payments to growers. In the Idaho area these payments amount to about \$2.50 per ton. These



cally, they are 80 cents per hundred pounds of recoverable sugar—raw value.

The reason why we processors and growers want the act extended is that it authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to restrict importations of off-shore sugars, also restricts domestic production, which if not done would put our farmers in direct competition with Cuba, for instance, where labor rates are not more than 20 percent of ours.

The conditional payment the farmers receive in normal times would return to the farmer, when combined with the payment made by processors, about \$6.50 to \$7 per ton. This is a satisfactory price to Idaho growers when farm labor and material prices return to normal—that is, what they were in 1939. If they remain higher the chances are raw sugar prices will be higher, as I understand wage rates in Cuba, while only 20 percent of ours, are substantially higher than they were in 1939. If sugar prices after the war are at a level that enables us to net \$3.50 per 100 pounds (at the present time we are netting about \$4.50), then Idaho growers would obtain about \$7.60 per ton.

While we are not entirely in sympathy with the regimentation the Sugar Act imposes upon the industry, we do think it is the best instrument it is possible to get to stabilize conditions in the industry. At the present time there seems to be a wave of sentiment favoring good-neighbor policy, with little or no tariffs, in which case with no authority to restrict imports in effect, the country would be flooded with sugar produced under peonage labor conditions.

I hope you will go after this vigorously. If you need any additional information contact Fred Taylor, at the United States Beet Sugar Association.

Best luck and kindest regards.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. BENNING,  
President.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I also ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD certain letters and data which I have before me, which explain the bill, its terms, and the reasons why it should be enacted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the letters and data were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

JUNE 5, 1944.

HON. HARRY F. BYRD,  
United States Senator, Senate Office  
Building, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: When the Senate Finance Committee was considering the extension of the Sugar Act you asked for certain data with respect to subsidies that were supposed to be paid to Florida producers to not produce.

There are no Federal restrictions on sugar production in Florida or any other domestic area, whether continental or insular, all such restrictions having been lifted in the fall of 1941. On the contrary, the Federal Government has endeavored, through programs designed to assure adequate supplies of labor and machinery to growers, through price-support programs, and through other measures to stimulate maximum sugar production in this country and in the nearby off-shore areas during the war.

Since the Sugar Act of 1937 was enacted, sugar production in Florida has increased very greatly, going from an average of approximately 36,000 short tons, raw value, for the 1931-1937 period to about 77,000 tons in the 1938-1944 period. Sugar production in that State reached its peak in the 1940-41 season when 98,291 tons were produced, followed by 1941-42 with 92,278 tons. In the 1942-43 season sugar output there de-

clined to about 62,000 tons because of labor shortages and freeze. Although the Federal Government played an important part in securing adequate supplies of labor for the harvesting of the 1943-44 Florida crop, bringing several thousand foreign workers there for this purpose, this year's crop was also damaged by freeze and is not therefore expected to be much larger than its predecessor. The United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston, Fla., grows about 85 percent of the sugarcane produced in that State and processes about 95 percent of all Florida sugar.

The Sugar Act of 1937 provides conditional payments to growers at the basic rate of 80 cents per hundred pounds of commercially recoverable sugar, raw value, with downward graduations in the rate of payments to the larger producers. In fact, on production in excess of 30,000 tons, payments are at the rate of only 30 cents per hundredweight. As a result of this provision for downward graduations, the Federal Government annually disburses several million dollars less than would be the case were the larger growers paid at the basic rate of 80 cents per hundred pounds.

It should be noted, however, that sugar marketed in this country for direct consumption is subject to an excise tax of 50 cents per hundred pounds, raw value. Consequently, the downward graduations in the rate of payments to large producers such as the United States Sugar Corporation mean that the conditional payment received by many of such producers, a large number of whom are located in Louisiana, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, is smaller than the tax borne on the sugar produced by them.

I know it is your contention that the consumer of sugar pays the 50-cent processing tax. If that were true, the price of sugar would have advanced 50 cents when this tax was levied, but it did not advance 50 cents or even 1 cent. However, the tariff on Cuban sugar was reduced for the benefit of the consumer.

Prior to the war, when there was a price-depressing surplus of sugar in the world, the payments under the Sugar Act could properly be considered as Federal grants to producers since they were over and above the world price of sugar. Since the war, however, with sugar in short supply and a rationed commodity, they represent benefits paid for the consumer's account, since without them ceiling prices for sugar would have to be increased greatly. The retail price of sugar has remained virtually stationary during the war, the national average being about 6.8 cents per pound, compared with 9.7 cents during the Government-control period of the last war and a much higher price in the post-war period.

The conditions producers must meet today in order to qualify for sugar payments under the act are the elimination of hired child labor, payment of fair wages to farm labor, carrying out soil-conservation practices and, if they are also processors, payment of fair prices for sugar beets or sugarcane bought from other growers. Prior to the enactment in 1934 of legislation similar to the Sugar Act of 1937, the protection given domestic sugar producers was entirely in the form of a tariff which was accorded them without conditions.

The total quantity of sugar produced in Florida, as well as the portion produced by the United States Sugar Corporation, under the programs authorized by the Sugar Act of 1937, and the annual payment made to this firm have been as follows:

The payments made to the Florida concern are not always comparable to the quantity of sugar produced for in certain years part of the payment represented partial crop insurance on sugar lost as a result of acreage abandonment or crop deficiency.

I most earnestly hope that you will not oppose the extension of the Sugar Act.

Sincerely,

Ed. C. JOHNSON.

JUNE 7, 1944.

HON. HARRY FLOOD BYRD,  
United States Senator,  
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR BYRD: California sugar-beet growers are pressing me for the early enactment of the bill to extend the Sugar Act 2 years. Senator BARKLEY will let me bring it up next if the debate on it is not to be too prolonged.

As you know, it requires 18 months to produce a crop of sugar cane and since sugar-beet culture necessarily follows a rotation system one might well argue that it requires 18 months to 2 years to grow a crop of beets.

For some years prior to the war, California was among the foremost of the 19 sugar-beet producing States. The season there is several months earlier than in the other areas, and California sugar-beet farmers—particularly in the southern part of the State—plant as early as September. However, those farmers start making plans for their next year's crops as early as June of the current year, and complete them in most areas not later than September. This is due to the system of farming there, whereunder as soon as the current year's crops are laid by, farmers start looking for land for the ensuing year. The land is chosen, under a crop-rotation plan, for its adaptability to the crop the farmer desires to plant that year.

Immediately prior to the war, normal sugar-beet plantings in California averaged around 170,000 acres annually. However, from the very beginning of the war, total returns from the beet crop did not keep pace with increases in the prices of the principal competing crops in the major beet-growing areas of the State.

Consequently, when plans for the 1943 crop were being made by the farmers there, and details of the Federal sugar program were not available until late in March of 1943, other crops were planted in lieu of sugar beets. The result was that plantings in the State dropped to about 70,000 acres that year, and 3 of the State's 10 sugar-beet processing plants did not operate.

#### Sugar production and payments in Florida

Crop	Total sugar production	United States Sugar Corporation production	Payments to United States Sugar Corporation
	(Short tons, raw value)	(Short tons, raw value)	
1937-38	56,885	53,246	\$430,420
1938-39	91,974	85,663	580,319
1939-40	70,322	65,763	470,007
1940-41	98,291	92,839	519,213
1941-42	92,278	87,651	493,729
1942-43	61,909	55,460	405,819
1943-44			

<sup>1</sup> Data not yet available.

In an attempt to avert repetition of this disaster in 1944, the California industry requested officials of W. F. A. to announce the 1944 sugar program for California not later than October 1, 1943. Actually, the program was not announced until late in January of 1944, and it again did not restore the normal price relationship between sugar beets and competing groups.

The result of this tardy and inadequate action was that again this year only 70,000 acres of sugar beets were planted in the State. Therefore in 1943 and 1944 at least 200,000 total acres of sugar beets were not grown in California that could and should have been grown. Production of sugar per acre there averages about 5,000 pounds per acre, so a total potential production of at least 1,000,-



000,000 pounds of beet sugar was irrevocably lost.

This alone is bad enough when considered in the light of the present world sugar supply situation, but it isn't the whole story. By-products from an acre of sugar beets provide cattle and dairy feed equivalent to 2 average acres of corn. This means, then, that these lost acres would have furnished, in byproducts alone, the equal of about 400,000 acres of corn, a tragic loss of what could have been a substantial alleviation of the present extremely critical feed supply situation.

California's sugar beet industry is now engaged in an effort to obtain from W. F. A. within the next 2 or 3 weeks an announcement of their intentions with regard to the 1945 sugar-beet crop in California. Conditional payments under the Sugar Act of 1937 average a little above 20 percent of the total returns from a ton of beets. Obviously, therefore, if a maximum acreage of beets is to be obtained in California in 1945, it is as important for California growers to know early about the continuation of the Sugar Act of 1937 as it is for them to know details of W. F. A.'s sugar program.

I hope that you will withdraw your objections to the 2-year extension so that I may get the bill through following disposition of the pending price-control measure.

Sincerely,

ED. C. JOHNSON,  
United States Senator from Colorado.

1942 domestic sugar crop

Largest producer in—	Sugar for payment (100 pounds)	Excise tax at 50 cents per hundred-weight	Conditional payment at basic rate of 80 cents per hundred-weight	Actual payment to grower after reductions	Amount by which excise tax exceeds payment
Sugar-beet area.....	80,180	\$40,090	\$64,144	\$48,144	—\$8,054
Florida.....	1,319,389	659,694	1,055,511	515,867	143,827
Hawaii.....	1,540,027	770,014	1,232,022	582,068	187,956
Louisiana.....	376,635	188,318	301,308	193,951	—5,633
Puerto Rico.	1,803,456	901,728	1,442,765	661,087	240,641

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, I have one further word to say. The original sugar bill was a compromise bill. I should call it more of a consumers' bill than a producers' bill. The producers, however, are nearly all in favor of it. The sugar-beet growers, as well as the manufacturing interests, are in favor of the bill.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I cordially agree with the able Senator from Colorado [Mr. JOHNSON] regarding the importance and advisability of passing the pending bill; but I wish to refer to one practice which has currently developed in regard to sugar imports from Cuba.

When the Commodity Credit Corporation first began to purchase the Cuban crops of sugar it brought the crop in, paid our duties on it, and then sold it for refining purposes to refiners at the duty-paid price. Subsequently the price was changed, and inasmuch as the transaction involved the Government exclusively, certain powers were exercised under an old statute, namely, the statute of June 30, 1940, suspending all tariffs on commodities brought into the United States by the Government to be disposed of under Government auspices. Therefore, at the present time I understand that the Commodity Credit Corporation

is importing Cuban sugar duty free, and then selling it to the refiners at the duty-paid price.

So far as the Government is concerned, of course, it is not out of pocket on a transaction of that kind. So far as the Government and the Congress are concerned, the device simply increases the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, inasmuch as it no longer has to pay into the General Treasury the tariff duties which the law requires to be paid upon Cuban imports into the United States.

The point I wish to make very clear is this: As to the practice to which I have referred the Cuban sugar interests have clearly indicated in current publications that they think that inasmuch as the Government has now suspended the collection of tariffs on Cuban sugar, they should be entitled to the proceeds. They also clearly indicate that they believe that when the present emergency has passed, and emergency purchases by the Government have ceased, the existing duty-free arrangement should be continued in their favor. There is not much doubt concerning their expectations with regard to this subject. I have before me a copy of the Weekly Statistical Sugar Trade Journal of June 8, 1944. I particularly refer to a paragraph headed "Duty free?" I ask that the paragraph be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the paragraph was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

#### DUTY FREE?

Tariff duty collections on sugar actually have been stopped at the United States customs. Such stoppage, however, will benefit neither Cuba nor the American refiners—nor will it result in a lower ceiling price. It can be surmised, therefore, that Commodity Credit Corporation will devote the equivalent of the suspended tariff duty to cover the extra expenses incurred in moving Cuban sugars to shipping ports other than the mills' natural outlets, maritime freight surcharges, and other charges incurred in the United States.

Ke know that according to the 1944 crop-purchase contract the tariff suspension cannot benefit Cuba in 1944. It is, however, a favorable omen. If, as it can reasonably be expected, Commodity Credit's revenue from the suspended tariff on 1944 crop sugars will suffice to pay for all those extra expenses on 1944 and 1945 crop sugars, Cuba might well be given the 75 cents per 100 pounds as an increase in price for her 1945 crop, adding up to the equivalent of what Mexico has just paid Peru for 10,000 tons and close to the equivalent of what Chile also paid Peru for 56,000 tons.

It is high time that Cuba should get what is due her. We have often been told that the reasons for denying Cuba a rightful increase in price were the undesirability of raising the ceiling price and the impossibility of granting subsidies to a foreign country. Our suggestion removes all these obstacles and leaves no acceptable excuse for not taking immediate action to correct an unfair situation as harmful to Cuba from the viewpoint of social standards as it is detrimental to the United States from the viewpoint of vital supplies.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read in detail the statement which I have just received unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD. I simply summarize it by saying that the whole argument is that

now, at long last, our own Government has set the pattern for giving Cuba the price it thinks it should have on its sugar with reference to the American price. I merely assert, at least for myself, that any temporary tariff cancellations—proper under the law—shall not be used as a basis for import subsidies, or as a basis for a post-war precedent in respect to our tariffs.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado. I am sure the Senator from Michigan agrees that there is nothing in the original Sugar Act, and nothing in the proposed extension of the act which would give Cuba any basis for such a contention as the Senator has described.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I cordially agree with the Senator from Colorado.

I took this matter up with the Treasury Department. I ask to have the reply received from Secretary Morgenthau printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks.

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
Washington, May 31, 1944.

Hon. ARTHUR H. VANDENBERG,  
United States Senate,  
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SENATOR: Further reference is made to your letter of May 20, 1944, requesting to be advised whether certain information you have in connection with Cuban raw sugar purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation is correct.

It is your understanding that Commodity Credit Corporation purchased the total Cuban crops for the last 2 years, imported such sugar into the United States, paying the regular duty, and then sold it to the seaboard refiners for the duty-paid price. You have been told that, by arrangements between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Treasury Department, the Commodity Credit Corporation will now bring Cuban sugar in duty-free and sell it to the refiners at the duty-paid price. You state that this would not make any final difference from a financial standpoint so far as the Government is concerned but that it would seem to act the same as an increase in the appropriations to the Commodity Credit Corporation and that it would seem to put Cuban sugar on the free list despite tariff laws to the contrary.

I have looked into this matter and am pleased to furnish you with the following information:

The act of June 30, 1914 (34 U. S. C. 568), authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to make emergency purchases of war material abroad and provides that when such purchases are made the material shall be admitted free of duty. Effective May 30, 1942, the authority contained in the act of June 30, 1914, was extended under the authority of the First War Powers Act, 1941, approved December 18, 1941 (Public Law 354, 77th Cong.), to the officers and agencies specified and described in Executive Order No. 9177.

Under date of May 11, 1944, the president of the Commodity Credit Corporation, one of the governmental agencies entitled to the benefits of the act of June 30, 1914, as extended, addressed to the Commissioner of Customs a communication (1) stating that shipments of raw sugar would arrive at certain ports of entry in the United States beginning May 14, 1944, consigned to or covered by bills of lading endorsed to the Com-



modity Credit Corporation and would be entered in the name of that Corporation; (2) certifying, in accordance with section 2 of Executive Order No. 9177, that the procurement of such shipments of sugar constituted an emergency purchase of war material abroad by the Commodity Credit Corporation; and (3) requesting that such shipments be admitted free of duty pursuant to the act of June 30, 1914, and Executive Order No. 9177. Accordingly, the Commissioner of Customs authorized the collectors of customs at the ports designated to accord free entry to the shipments of raw sugar described in the communication of May 11, 1944, from the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Free entry also was accorded to certain shipments of sugar imported prior to May 14, 1944, which were certified to by the Commodity Credit Corporation under the act of June 30, 1914, and Executive Order No. 9177. The Treasury Department understands, however, that prior to May 14, 1944, Cuban sugar was entered for consumption in the name of and duties were paid by the refiners.

The Treasury Department has no knowledge of the terms of the contracts between the Commodity Credit Corporation and the refiners and, consequently, is unable to advise you as to the prices at which sugar is sold to refiners.

Very truly yours,

H. MORGENTHAU, Jr.,  
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I am raising the question not because I believe there is a remote basis for the Cuban claim, or expectation. I wish to make it plain, however, that such expectation exists, and that it is based upon the present practice of the Commodity Credit Corporation in respect to the cancelation of duties on Cuban sugar. I am doing precisely what the Senator from Colorado has indicated. I am asserting my own belief that there is no basis under the act, or under the existing emergency importations, for any contemplation which would justify any Cuban claim to a benefit from the canceled tariffs, now or hereafter.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. VANDENBERG. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. I wish to express my interest in the proposed legislation. I hope that it will be favorably acted upon at this time by the Senate.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to amendment. If there be no amendment to be offered, the question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, Senate bill 1933 will be indefinitely postponed.

#### PREFERENCE TO VETERANS IN FEDERAL CIVIL SERVICE

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of House bill 4115.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be read by title for the information of the Senate.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4115) to give honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified, preference in employment where Federal funds are disbursed.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Virginia?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 4115) which had been reported from the Committee on Civil Service with amendments.

The first amendment of the Committee on Civil Service was, in section 1, on page 2, line 7, after the word "served", to strike out "honorably" and insert "on active duty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 8, after "United States", to insert "and have been separated therefrom under honorable conditions and."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 15, after the words "ex-servicemen", to strike out "and the husbands of such service-connected disabled ex-servicewomen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 18, after the word "served", to strike out "honorably" and insert "on active duty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was on the same page, line 21, after the word "authorized", to strike out "the widowers of any deceased ex-servicewomen who have served honorably in any branch of the armed forces of the United States during any war or in any campaign or expedition (for which a campaign badge has been authorized) who are supporting any children under 18 years of age of such deceased ex-servicewomen" and insert "and who were separated therefrom under honorable conditions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on page 3, line 3, after the word "those", to strike out "honorably discharged."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 4, after the word "served", to insert "on active duty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, on the same page, line 7, after the word "authorized", to insert "and have been separated therefrom under honorable conditions."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 5, on page 4, line 18, after the word "physician", to strike out "in the service of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 12, on page 8, line 17, after the word "efficiency", to strike out "rating" and insert "ratings."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 15, on page 11, line 10, after the word "eligibles", to insert "except of 10-point preference eligibles."

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 20, on page 12, line 17, after the word "apply", to insert "to any position in or under the legislative or judicial branch of the Government or."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Virginia whether this bill comes before the Senate with the unanimous report of the Committee on Civil Service.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, in response to the question of the Senator from Maine, I may say that the bill passed the other House with only 1 dissenting vote. The vote there was 375 to 1. The bill comes to the Senate with the unanimous report of the Committee on Civil Service. It has the approval of the President of the Civil Service Commission and of all the veterans' organizations.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I know of no objection to the bill on the part of any Member on this side of the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill was read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4115) was read the third time and passed.

#### ENTRY OF REFUGEES AND OTHER ALIENS INTO THE UNITED STATES

Mr. HOLMAN. Mr. President, this morning the President of the United States addressed a message to the Congress dealing with the distress of the Jewish people in Europe and his purpose to bring immediately into the United States approximately 1,000 refugees who have fled from their homelands to southern Italy.

I am advised that the President of the United States has no constitutional authority thus to set aside and violate the laws of the Congress restricting immigration into our country. Because I am in sympathy with the humanitarian problem involved, while at the same time I am opposed to the President's policy of ignoring the limitations placed upon him by the laws of the Congress and would protect the President personally from the provisions of title VIII, section 144, United States Code, I read the language of section 144 for the benefit of the Senate, the House of Representatives, the President, and the American people:

144. Bringing in or harboring or concealing certain aliens:

Any person, including the master, agent, owner, or consignee of any vessel, who shall bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or shall attempt, by himself or through another, to bring into or land in the United States, by vessel or otherwise, or shall conceal or harbor or attempt to conceal or harbor, or assist or abet another to conceal or harbor, in any place, including any building, vessel, railway car, conveyance, or vehicle, any alien not duly admitted by an immigrant inspector or not lawfully entitled to enter or to reside within the United States, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding \$2,000 and by imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years for each and every alien so landed or brought in or attempted to be landed or brought in. (February 5, 1917, c. 29, par. 8, 39 Stat. 880.)





[PUBLIC LAW 345—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 266—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4833]

AN ACT

To extend, for two additional years, the provisions of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended, and the taxes with respect to sugar.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That section 513 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (relating to termination of powers of the Secretary of Agriculture under the Sugar Act), is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 513. The powers vested in the Secretary under this Act shall terminate on December 31, 1946, except that the Secretary shall have power to make payments under title III under programs applicable to the crop year 1946 and previous crop years.”

SEC. 2. Section 3508 of the Internal Revenue Code (relating to termination of taxes with respect to sugar) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 3508. TERMINATION OF TAXES.

“No tax shall be imposed under this chapter on the manufacture, use, or importation of sugar after June 30, 1947.”

SEC. 3. Section 503 of the Sugar Act of 1937, as amended (relating to payments to the Commonwealth of the Philippine Islands), is amended by striking out “June 30, 1945” and inserting in lieu thereof “June 30, 1947”.

Approved June 20, 1944.



